Employment and Earnings

including The Monthly Report on the Labor Force . . .

ol. 7, No. 12 *June 1961*

Employment
Unemployment
Hours and Earnings
Labor Turnover
State and Area Statistics

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
JUL 20 1961
MAIN READING ROOM

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Arthur J. Goldberg, *Secretary*
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Ewan Clague, *Commissioner*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The information shown in this publication is obtained through the joint cooperation of private individuals and organizations, business establishments, and several government agencies.

Labor force statistics, showing the employment status and hours of work of the noninstitutional population, both farm and nonfarm, are compiled each month from data obtained by personal interviews of a sample of 35,000 households in 333 areas throughout the country. Percentages of the population in a given category are derived from the sample and then applied to independent population estimates prepared by the Bureau of the Census. Monthly data on the labor force are collected and tabulated by the Bureau of the Census under contract with the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Payroll employment statistics, which provide detailed industry information for the Nation, States, and metropolitan areas on the employment, hours, and earnings of nonfarm wage and salary workers, are collected directly from employers. Each month a sample of industrial and commercial establishments, employing collectively about 25,000,000 workers, submit payroll information to cooperating State agencies (listed on the inside back cover). These agencies edit the data, use them for the preparation of State and area estimates, then transmit them to the BLS for the preparation of national estimates. The costs of the State and area program are financed jointly in 44 States by the Bureau of Employment Security and the BLS; the costs in the remaining States are jointly shared by the State Departments of Labor and the BLS. Employers' contribution reports under the unemployment insurance system are the major source of benchmarks on which the payroll employment estimates are based. These reports, which cover about 75 percent of total nonfarm employment for the U.S., are collected and tabulated by State employment security agencies under BES direction. Benchmark data for the remaining 25 percent are obtained from the social security records of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, the Civil Service Commission, the Interstate Commerce Commission, and several other government and private organizations.

Labor turnover statistics, showing the rate of accessions and separations by industry for the Nation and for selected States and areas, are collected directly from employers. The sample used is smaller than that for the payroll employment statistics and is limited to manufacturing, mining, and communication industries. The 42 State agencies presently in the cooperative turnover program have the same responsibilities as in the employment statistics program, and the costs of the program in these States are shared by the Bureau of Employment Security and the BLS.

DEPOSITED BY THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

EMPLOYMENT and EARNINGS

Including THE MONTHLY REPORT ON THE LABOR FORCE

Vol. 7 No. 12 June 1961

Data formerly published by the Bureau of the Census in The Monthly Report on the Labor Force (Series P-57) are shown in Section A.

DIVISION OF MANPOWER AND EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
Harold Goldstein, Chief

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EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT HIGHLIGHTS

May 1961

THE MONTHLY REPORT ON THE LABOR FORCE: MAY 1961

Nonfarm employment rose sharply between April and May, continuing the uptrend which began a month earlier. The detailed statistics on the employment situation for May showed a strong pickup in heavy industry. At the same time, however, both total and long-term unemployment remained at high levels.

The number of workers on nonfarm payrolls rose by 500,000 over the month to 52.5 million, almost double the usual rise for May. Of particular significance was a sharp job increase of nearly 150,000 in the durable goods manufacturing sector, where employment had fallen by almost 900,000 from February 1960 to March 1961. The largest gains between April and May were in the steel and auto industries and in fabricated metal plants supplying components to the automobile industry, but there were increases throughout hard-goods manufacturing. There was no change in nondurable manufacturing.

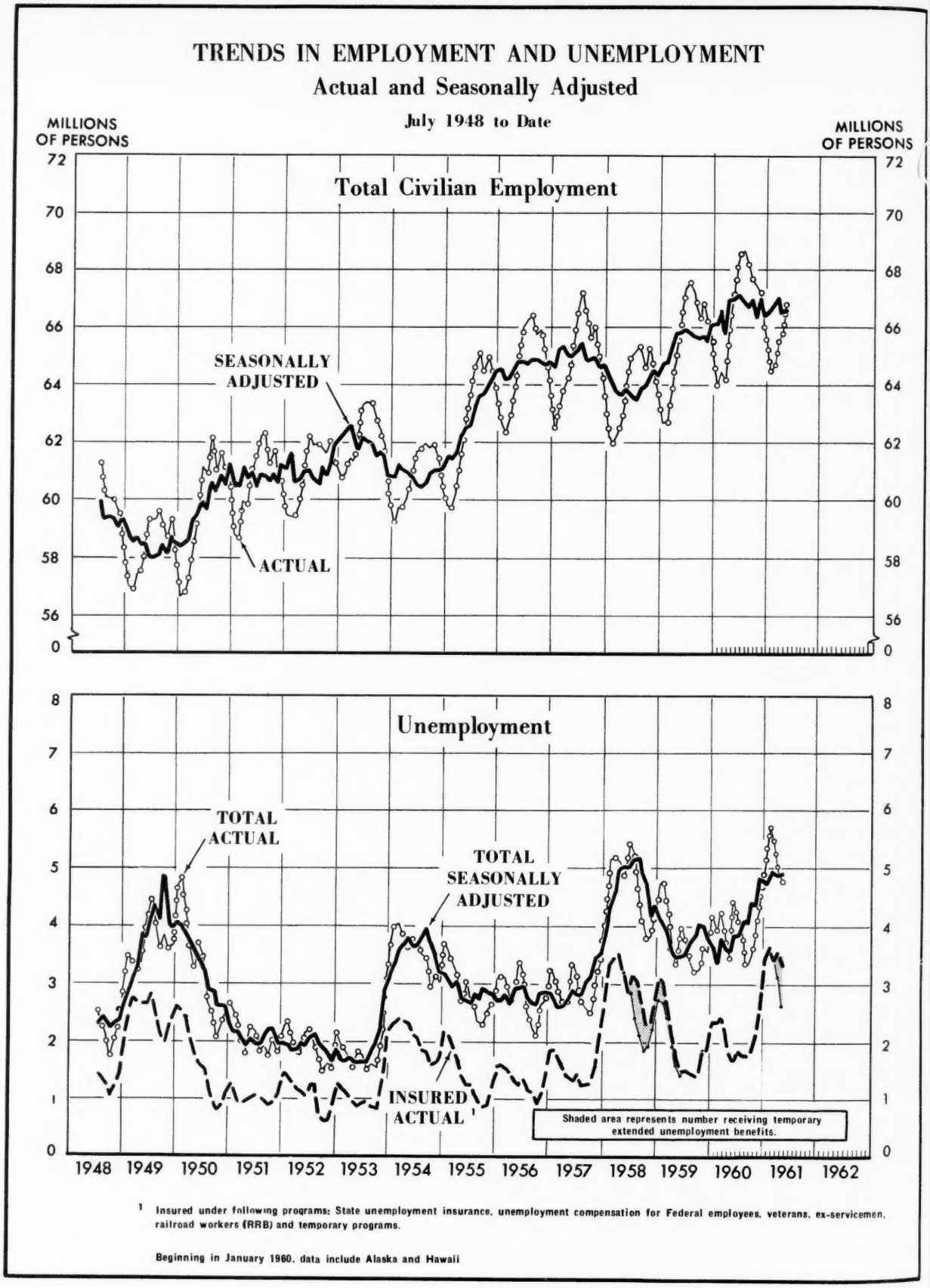
Total manufacturing employment--which normally shows a small decline in May--rose by 150,000 over the month to 15.7 million but was still well below the level of a year ago. Aside from gains in hard-goods manufacturing, nonfarm employment increases were largely seasonal, occurring in construction, service, and trade.

The workweek of factory production workers also moved up more than seasonally, from 39.3 hours in April to 39.6 hours in May. As in April, the strongest pickup occurred in the durable goods sector. The factory workweek has now moved upward for four months in a row, after allowance for normal seasonal variation, for a total gain of 0.8 hour, but the workweek was still 0.3 hour below a year ago. With the increase in hours and a 1-cent increase in hourly earnings, weekly earnings of factory workers were up to $92.66 in May, $1.09 more than the month before and more than $2 higher than in January.

As reported on May 31, the number of unemployed persons fell seasonally by 200,000 over the month to 4.8 million in May. The seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment--6.9 percent in May--maintained approximately the same level for the 6th straight month. In May 1960, when there were 1.3 million fewer jobless workers, the seasonally adjusted rate was 5.1 percent.

Insured unemployment under regular State programs fell sharply by 450,000 to 2.4 million between April and May. In addition, there were 700,000 jobless workers receiving benefits under the Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation program.

The number out of work 15 weeks or longer also declined seasonally to 1.9 million, but was at a postwar high for May. There continued to be 900,000 among the long-term unemployed who had been without jobs for more than half a year.



[1] Insured under following programs: State unemployment insurance, unemployment compensation for Federal employees, veterans, ex-servicemen, railroad workers (RRB) and temporary programs.

Beginning in January 1960, data include Alaska and Hawaii

Total employment climbed by 1 million to 66.8 million in May; however, the job total was still 400,000 below a year ago. About half of the gain over the month was in agriculture. Among the employed in May were 2.8 million nonfarm workers on part time for economic reasons, down 150,000 from the month before, but one-half million more than a year earlier.

Nonfarm Payroll Employment

Aside from gains in manufacturing, the largest employment increases in May were in construction, service, and trade. Employment in construction rose by about 150,000 over the month; this was somewhat under the normal May rise, but it followed 2 months of better-than-seasonal gains. In service and trade, the increases of 70,000 and 50,000, respectively, were approximately seasonal.

In manufacturing, where the most significant increase occurred, nearly all hard-goods industries showed better-than-seasonal gains; the largest occurred in steel and autos, and in the industries engaged in making stampings, hardware and electrical equipment for vehicles.

In the soft-goods sector, the normal seasonal cutbacks did not take place. However, in the apparel industry, a more moderate decline than is normal for May appeared to reflect the new seasonal pattern in employment which has been emerging in the past few years.

Despite the encouraging employment gains during the past 2 months, there were about 650,000 fewer nonfarm jobs in May than a year ago. Especially large losses had occurred among production workers in manufacturing, mainly in primary and fabricated metals, machinery, and automobiles.

Employment in nonmanufacturing industries showed sharply different developments over the year. Transportation was down by 140,000, trade by 120,000, construction by 75,000 and mining by 45,000. The drop in transportation and mining reflected job cutbacks induced by the recession and a continuation of the long-term decline. Employment in construction has shown no clear trend during the past year. The decline in trade employment, although small in relation to the number employed in that industry, was in marked contrast to the sharp growth in jobs generally shown in trade during the postwar period.

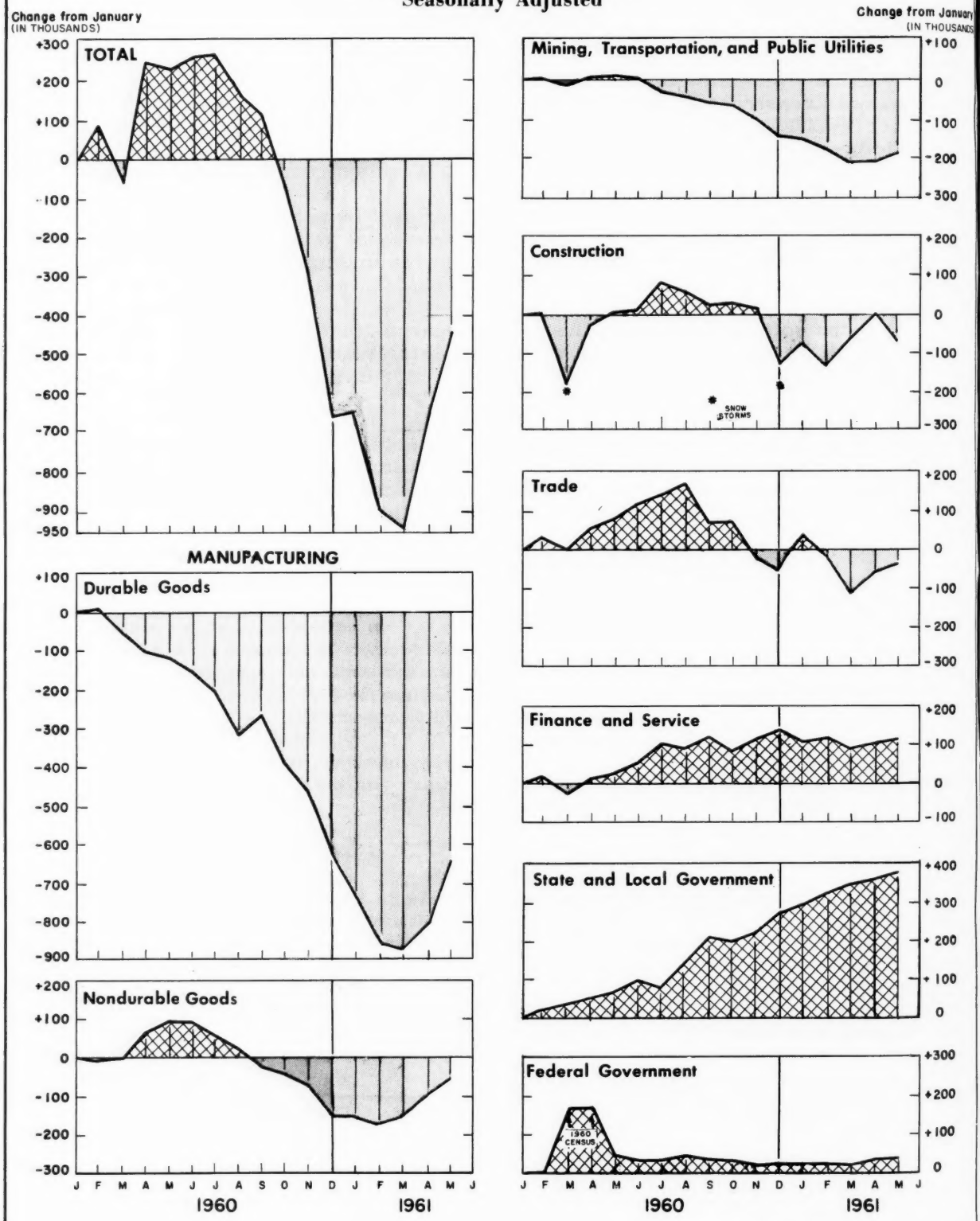
By comparison with these losses, employment in State and local government continued to grow (up 310,000 over the year) and there was a rise of 90,000 in finance and service.

Factory Hours and Earnings

The workweek of factory production workers increased more than seasonally, rising by 0.3 hour to 39.6 in May. This gain occurred mainly in the durable goods sector, sparked by longer workweeks in steel, and in auto and auto supplier plants. Textile mills also reported significant gains in hours of work. Since January, the workweek has risen by 0.8 hour on a seasonally adjusted basis, but was still 0.3 hour below May a year ago. The decline from a year ago was represented entirely by reduced overtime work.

CHANGES IN NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT FROM JANUARY 1960

Seasonally Adjusted



Data for last two months are preliminary.

With the May increase in hours of work and a 1-cent increase in hourly earnings, weekly earnings of factory production workers rose by $1.09 over the month to $92.66 in May. Compared with May 1960, weekly earnings were $1.29 higher because the 0.3-hour decline in the workweek was more than offset by a 5-cent rise in hourly earnings.

Earnings in the durable goods sector averaged $2.50 per hour for the first time in May. With the increase over the month both in hourly earnings and in the workweek, gross weekly earnings in durable goods once again rose above $100. Although a number of individual industries have reported earnings of more than $100 per week, only once before has the average for all durable goods industries reached this mark--in January 1960, when hourly earnings were 4 cents lower and the workweek was 0.9 hour larger.

Unemployment

Age and sex. Reemployment of adult men continued to account for most of the usual spring decline in unemployment. The changes over the month were mainly seasonal for both men and women in most age groups, as they have been since last December. However, unemployment rates in all age brackets remained substantially above those for May 1960. Increases were particularly large for adult men and women.

There were 1.7 million married men among the unemployed in May 1961, 35 percent of the jobless total. Their number has been reduced by 700,000 since February, accounting for three-fourths of the overall decline in unemployment. However, their unemployment rate was still much higher than a year ago--4.5 percent as against 3.1 percent in May 1960.

In addition, there were 700,000 widowed, divorced and separated workers unemployed and 800,000 adult single men and women without jobs. These groups, together with the married men, constituted two-thirds of the unemployed in May 1961.

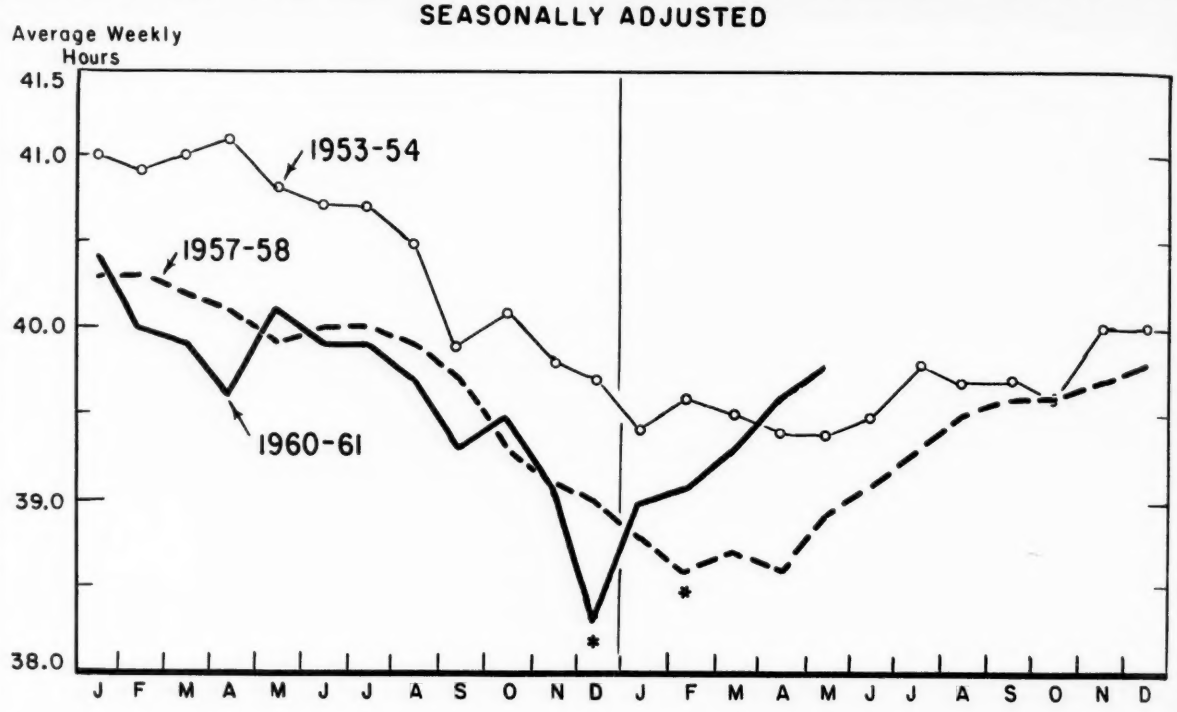
Industry of last job. Unemployment rates dropped over the month in construction and other outdoor activities. At the same time, the recovery in hard goods brought unemployment rates down in several industries, notably steel and autos. However, in May, 1 out of every 8 steel and auto workers was still unemployed, a much higher proportion than a year earlier.

Duration of unemployment. Long-term unemployment (the number out of work 15 weeks or longer) was still at a very high level--1.9 million-- in May, although there was a seasonal decline of 200,000 between April and May. No net change occurred in the number with less than 15 weeks of unemployment. As in April, 900,000 of the long-term jobless had been out of work 6 months or more.

Over the course of the 1960-61 economic downturn, long-term unemployment roughly doubled as compared with a threefold increase during the comparable period of the 1957-58 recession. Seasonally adjusted, long-term unemployment as a percent of total unemployment climbed from 21.6 percent last August to 33.0 percent in May. This rate had reached a postwar high of 37.8 percent in November 1958. Improvement in long-term unemployment usually lags behind an upturn in the business situation, since drops in the number of new layoffs and lengthening hours of work for those still employed usually precede rehiring of unemployed workers.

THE FACTORY WORKWEEK IN THREE RECESSIONS

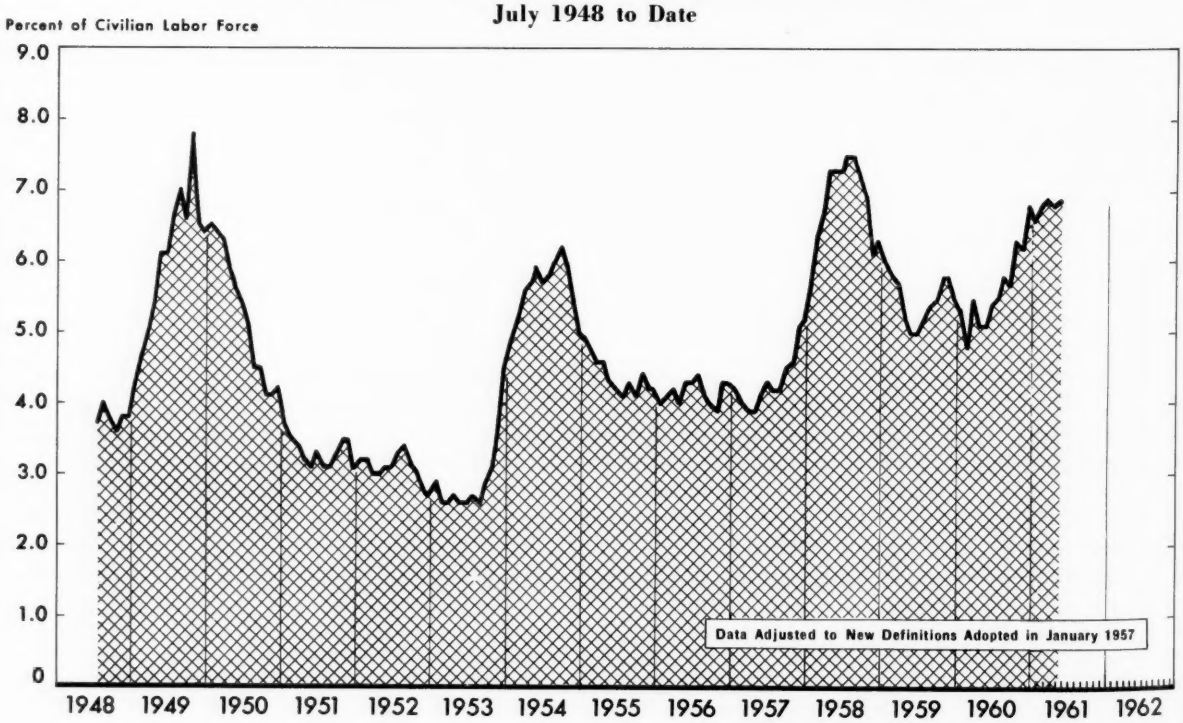
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



* Workweek affected by unusually severe weather.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

July 1948 to Date



Beginning in January 1960, data include Alaska and Hawaii.

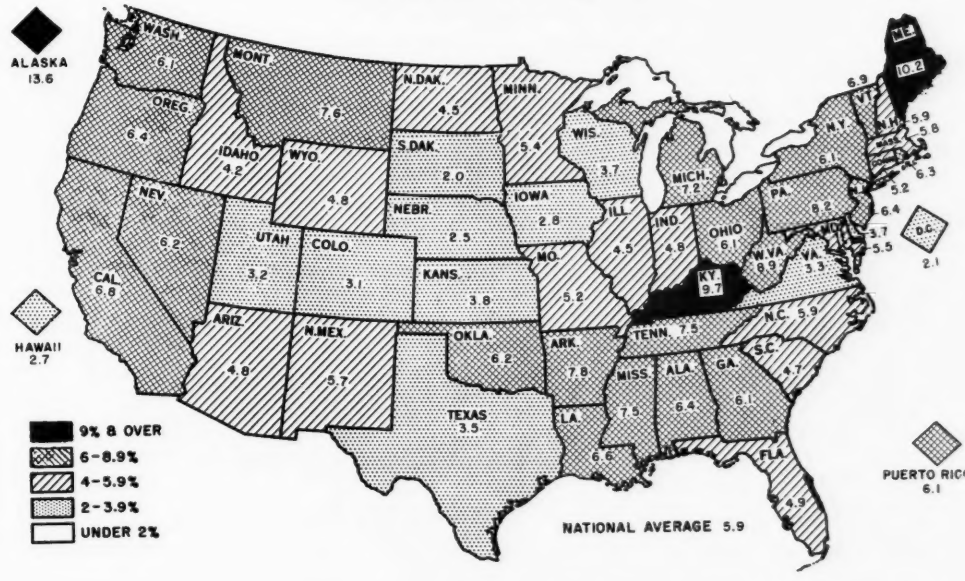
About half of all jobless blue-collar workers were among the long-term unemployed in May, as compared with one-third of those last employed in white-collar or service jobs. In addition, the blue-collar workers had shown by far the greatest increases in long-term unemployment since last May.

Insured Unemployment

Insured unemployment under regular State programs moved down by 450,000 between April and May to 2.4 million. There were continued seasonal expansions in trade, construction, and other outdoor work. In addition, further recalls to work in many durable goods industries, particularly metal and metal-using industries, contributed to the decline. Part of the drop in the number of insured jobless was due to the exhaustion of benefit rights by claimants; the number of exhaustions rose from 230,000 in April to an estimated 250,000 in May compared with 140,000 during the same month in 1960.

The number of jobless workers who had exhausted their State benefit rights and were insured under the Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation program (TEC) rose from 415,000 in mid-April to 700,000 in mid-May. At the end of May, when the program had been in operation for 7 weeks, the number receiving benefits under TEC was 725,000.

RATES OF INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT,[1] MAY 1961
Not Seasonally Adjusted



[1] Insured jobless under State unemployment insurance programs, week ending May 13, excludes workers who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers, and persons from jobs not covered by State unemployment insurance programs.

Source: Bureau of Employment Security

BASED ON AVERAGE COVERED EMPLOYMENT
12 MONTHS ENDING JUNE 1960.

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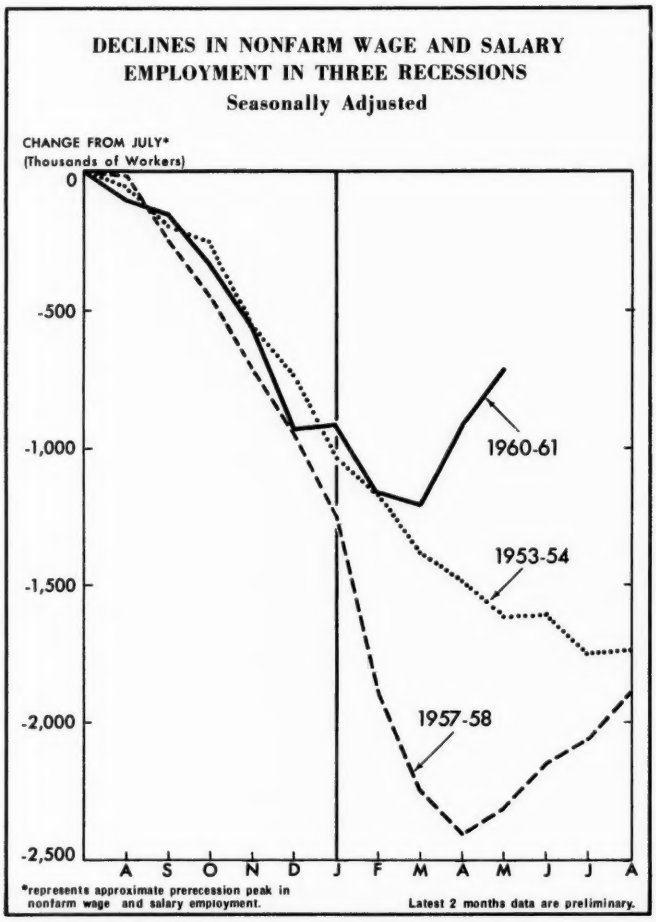
Regular insured unemployment declined in all States over the month, with the largest reductions in Michigan (55,000), Ohio (40,000), New York (35,000), and Pennsylvania (35,000). Reduced joblessness in the auto and primary and fabricated metal industries accounted for one-half the decline in Michigan. Ohio and Pennsylvania also noted sizable recalls in metals as well as less joblessness among transportation equipment and machinery workers. New York reported a sizable pickup in construction activities and some improvement in the metal and service industries but also noted seasonal cutbacks in apparel plants.

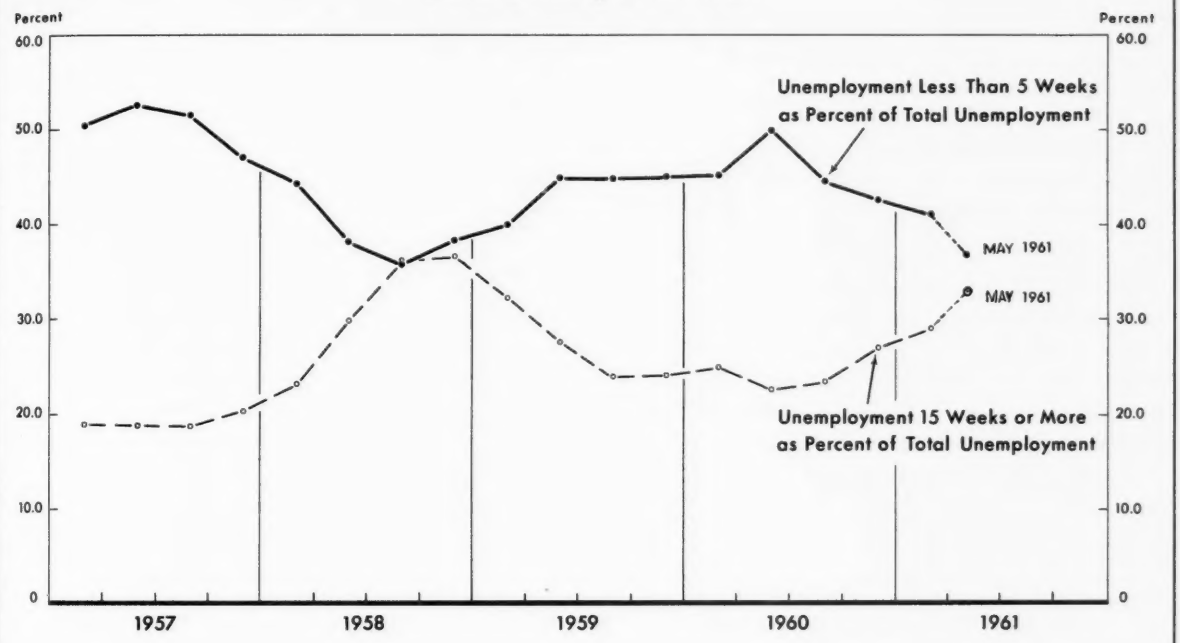
The rate of insured unemployment for the Nation (not adjusted for seasonality) declined from 7.0 percent in April to 5.9 percent in May. Two States had rates of more than 10 percent--Alaska (13.6) and Maine (10.2 percent)--compared with seven in the preceding month. Among the eight other States with rates in excess of 7.0 percent were Kentucky (9.7 percent), West Virginia (8.9 percent), Pennsylvania (8.2 percent), and Michigan (7.2 percent). Four other large industrial States--California, New Jersey, New York, and Ohio--had rates ranging from 6.1 to 6.8 percent, while those in Illinois and Texas were 4.5 and 3.5 percent, respectively.

Total Employment

About half of the 500,000 increase in total nonagricultural employment over the month occurred among teenage boys, many of whom began working at odd jobs. As expected for May, the number of adult men holding nonfarm jobs showed a moderate rise over the month. The 61.2 million total employed in nonagricultural industries (including the self-employed, domestics, and unpaid family workers) was not significantly changed from the May 1960 level.



SEASONALLY ADJUSTED SHORT-AND LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
Quarterly Averages, 1957-1961



The gain in farm employment was in line with the April-May increase which usually takes place as farm activity builds up to peak summer levels. However, normal spring farm work had been held back by unusually bad weather earlier this year and has not yet made up for those delays. Partly as a result, agricultural employment is now about 300,000 below the May 1960 level.

Full-time and Part-time Employment

Persons at work on full-time schedules in nonfarm jobs numbered 49.7 million in May--not significantly changed from a month earlier, but down 600,000 from May 1960. Almost all the over-the-year drop occurred among men and women in the 20- to 44-year-old age brackets.

The number usually working full time whose hours were cut below 35 because of slack work or other economic reasons dropped by 150,000 over the month to 1.3 million in May. Most of the drop occurred among adult men. The size of this group of part-time workers was only slightly larger than a year ago,whereas it had been running well above the levels of a year earlier for 13 months. As the chart (p. xiii) shows, this group is made up mostly of blue-collar workers (75 percent). In contrast, workers in blue-collar occupations represent 40 percent of all those at work in nonagricultural industries. Blue-collar workers, many of whom are hourly production workers in manufacturing and construction, are most subject to temporary cutbacks in the workweek, both in prosperity and in recession.

Workers usually on part time because of inability to find full-time jobs remained unchanged over the month at 1.5 million, 350,000 above May 1960 and higher than in any previous May on record. About 50 percent were in blue-collar occupations.

The largest group of part-time workers hold such jobs by their own choice. The number regularly employed part time rose by 350,000 to 6.8 million in May, about the same level as last year. These "voluntary" part-time workers usually show some increase at this time of year, as warmer weather brings teenagers more opportunities for work at odd jobs for private households and outdoor activities such as construction. Many of these young people will become full-time workers after school is out in June.

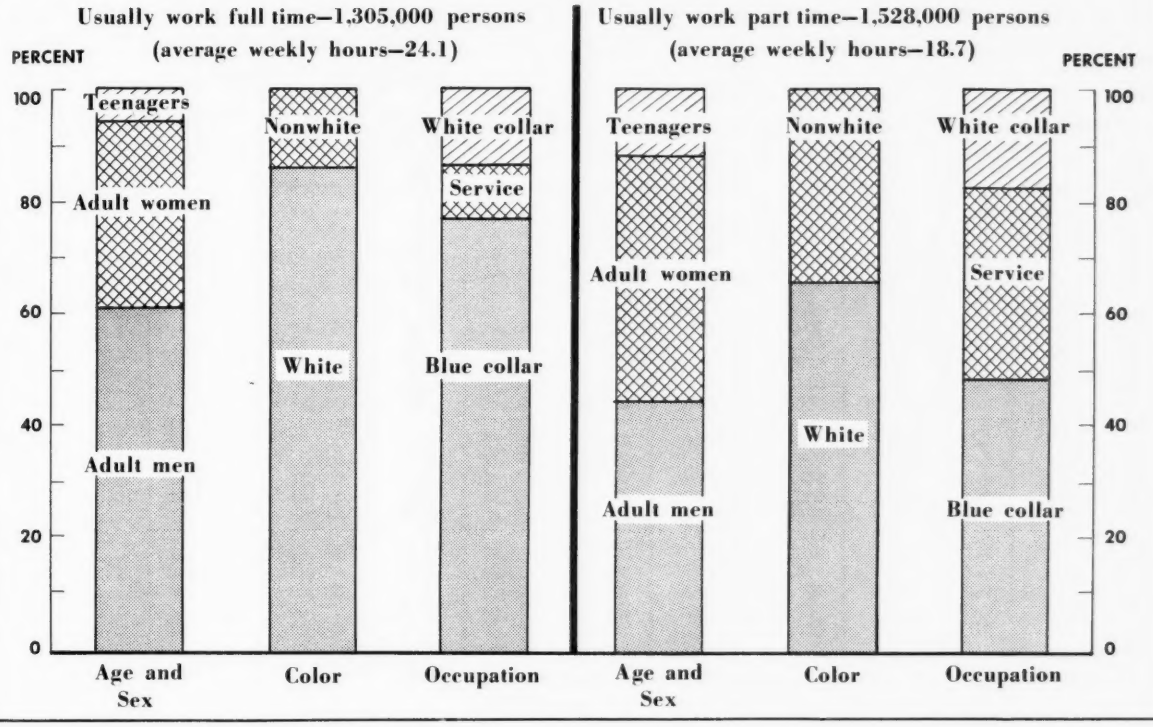
Labor Force

The April-May increase of 850,000 in the civilian labor force represented the usual gain for this time of year, bringing the total to 71.5 million, a record high for May. The rise over the month was accounted for by the addition of teenagers and adult women to the farm work force, as well as the entry of some youngsters into nonfarm activities.

After rather large increases during the first quarter of 1961, the over-the-year growth in the labor force amounted to 900,000 persons in both April and May. This is about the same as the yearly increase shown between 1959 and 1960, and still a little below long-term projections of annual labor force growth for the early 1960's.

NOTE: For data on insured unemployment, see Unemployment Insurance Claims published weekly by the Bureau of Employment Security.

WORKERS ON PART TIME FOR ECONOMIC REASONS IN NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES - MAY 1961



WORKERS ON PART-TIME SCHEDULES IN NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES May 1954 - May 1961

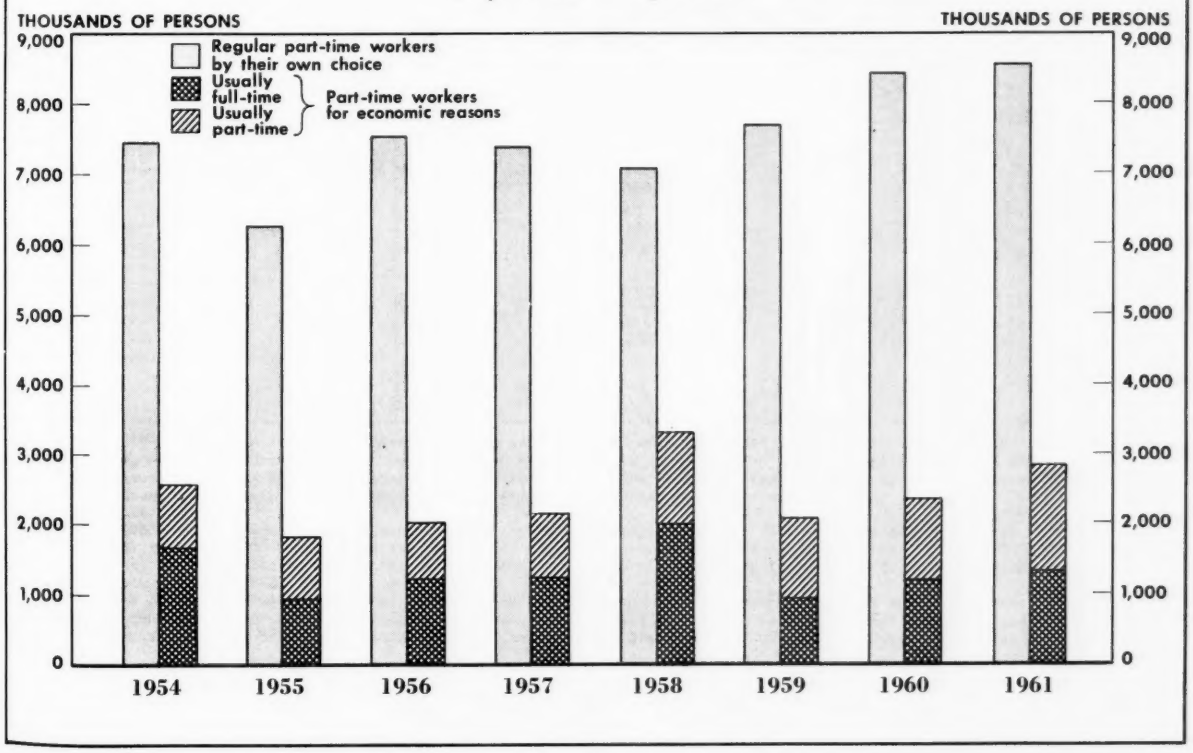


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Table A-1: Employment status of the noninstitutional population

1929 to date

(Thousands of persons 14 years of age and over)

Year and month	Total noninstitutional population	Total labor force including Armed Forces		Civilian labor force							Not in labor force
					Employed [1]			Unemployed [1]			
									Percent of labor force		
		Number	Percent of noninstitutional population	Total	Total	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries	Number	Not seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted	
1929	(2)	49,440	(2)	49,180	47,630	10,450	37,180	1,550	3.2	-	(2)
1930	(2)	50,080	(2)	49,820	45,480	10,340	35,140	4,340	8.7	-	(2)
1931	(2)	50,680	(2)	50,420	42,400	10,290	32,110	8,020	15.9	-	(2)
1932	(2)	51,250	(2)	51,000	38,940	10,170	28,770	12,060	23.6	-	(2)
1933	(2)	51,840	(2)	51,590	38,760	10,090	28,670	12,830	24.9	-	(2)
1934	(2)	52,490	(2)	52,230	40,890	9,900	30,990	11,340	21.7	-	(2)
1935	(2)	53,140	(2)	52,870	42,260	10,110	32,150	10,610	20.1	-	(2)
1936	(2)	53,740	(2)	53,440	44,410	10,000	34,410	9,030	16.9	-	(2)
1937	(2)	54,320	(2)	54,000	46,300	9,820	36,480	7,700	14.3	-	(2)
1938	(2)	54,950	(2)	54,610	44,220	9,690	34,530	10,390	19.0	-	(2)
1939	(2)	55,600	(2)	55,230	45,750	9,610	36,140	9,480	17.2	-	(2)
1940	100,380	56,180	56.0	55,640	47,520	9,540	37,980	8,120	14.6	-	44,200
1941	101,520	57,530	56.7	55,910	50,350	9,100	41,250	5,560	9.9	-	43,990
1942	102,610	60,380	58.8	56,410	53,750	9,250	44,500	2,660	4.7	-	42,230
1943	103,660	64,560	62.3	55,540	54,470	9,080	45,390	1,070	1.9	-	39,100
1944	104,630	66,040	63.1	54,630	53,960	8,950	45,010	670	1.2	-	38,590
1945	105,530	65,300	61.9	53,860	52,820	8,580	44,240	1,040	1.9	-	40,230
1946	106,520	60,970	57.2	57,520	55,250	8,320	46,930	2,270	3.9	-	45,550
1947	107,608	61,758	57.4	60,168	57,812	8,256	49,557	2,356	3.9	-	45,850
1948	108,632	62,898	57.9	61,442	59,117	7,960	51,156	2,325	3.8	-	45,733
1949	109,773	63,721	58.0	62,105	58,423	8,017	50,406	3,682	5.9	-	46,051
1950	110,929	64,749	58.4	63,099	59,748	7,497	52,251	3,351	5.3	-	46,181
1951	112,075	65,983	58.9	62,884	60,784	7,048	53,736	2,099	3.3	-	46,092
1952	113,270	66,560	58.8	62,966	61,035	6,792	54,243	1,932	3.1	-	46,710
1953 [3]	115,094	67,362	58.5	63,815	61,945	6,555	55,390	1,870	2.9	-	47,732
1954	116,219	67,818	58.4	64,468	60,890	6,495	54,395	3,578	5.6	-	48,401
1955	117,388	68,896	58.7	65,848	62,944	6,718	56,225	2,904	4.4	-	48,492
1956	118,734	70,387	59.3	67,530	64,708	6,572	58,135	2,822	4.2	-	48,348
1957	120,445	70,744	58.7	67,946	65,011	6,222	58,789	2,936	4.3	-	49,699
1958	121,950	71,284	58.5	68,647	63,966	5,844	58,122	4,681	6.8	-	50,666
1959	123,366	71,946	58.3	69,394	65,581	5,836	59,745	3,813	5.5	-	51,420
1960 [4]	125,368	73,126	58.3	70,612	66,681	5,723	60,958	3,931	5.6	-	52,242
1960: May	125,033	73,171	58.5	70,667	67,208	5,837	61,371	3,459	4.9	5.1	51,862
June	125,162	75,499	60.3	73,002	68,579	6,856	61,722	4,423	6.1	5.4	49,663
July	125,288	75,215	60.0	72,706	68,689	6,885	61,805	4,017	5.5	5.5	50,074
August	125,499	74,551	59.4	72,070	68,282	6,454	61,828	3,788	5.3	5.8	50,948
September	125,717	73,672	58.6	71,155	67,767	6,588	61,179	3,388	4.8	5.7	52,045
October	125,936	73,592	58.4	71,069	67,490	6,247	61,244	3,579	5.0	6.3	52,344
November	126,222	73,746	58.4	71,213	67,182	5,666	61,516	4,031	5.7	6.2	52,476
December	126,482	73,079	57.8	70,549	66,009	4,950	61,059	4,540	6.4	6.8	53,403
1961: January	126,725	72,361	57.1	69,837	64,452	4,634	59,818	5,385	7.7	6.6	54,364
February	126,918	72,894	57.4	70,360	64,655	4,708	59,947	5,705	8.1	6.8	54,024
March	127,115	73,540	57.9	71,011	65,516	4,977	60,539	5,495	7.7	6.9	53,574
April	127,337	73,216	57.5	70,696	65,734	5,000	60,734	4,962	7.0	6.8	54,121
May	127,558	74,059	58.1	71,546	66,778	5,544	61,234	4,768	6.7	6.9	53,499

[1] Data for 1947-56 adjusted to reflect changes in the definition of employment and unemployment adopted in January 1957. Two groups averaging about one-quarter million workers, which were formerly classified as employed (with a job but not at work)--those on temporary layoff and those waiting to start new wage and salary jobs within 30 days--were assigned to different classifications, mostly to the unemployed. Data by sex, shown in table A-2, were adjusted for the years 1948-56.

[2] Not available.

[3] Beginning 1953, labor force and employment figures are not strictly comparable with previous years as a result of the introduction of material from the 1950 Census into the estimating procedure. Population levels were raised by about 600,000; labor force, total employment, and agricultural employment by about 350,000, primarily affecting the figures for total and males. Other categories were relatively unaffected.

[4] Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1960 and are therefore not strictly comparable with previous years. This inclusion has resulted in an increase of about half a million in the noninstitutional population 14 years of age and over, and about 300,000 in the labor force, four-fifths of this in nonagricultural employment. The levels of other labor force categories were not appreciably changed.

Table A-2: Employment status of the noninstitutional population, by sex

(Thousands of persons 14 years of age and over)

Sex, year, and month	Total noninstitutional population	Total labor force including Armed Forces		Civilian labor force							Not in labor force
					Employed[1]			Unemployed[1]			
		Number	Percent of noninstitutional population	Total	Total	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries	Number	Percent of labor force: Not seasonally adjusted	Percent of labor force: Seasonally adjusted	
MALE											
1940	50,080	42,020	83.9	41,480	35,550	8,450	27,100	5,930	14.3	-	8,060
1944	51,980	46,670	89.8	35,460	35,110	7,020	28,090	350	1.0	-	5,310
1947	53,085	44,844	84.5	43,272	41,677	6,953	34,725	1,595	3.7	-	8,242
1948	53,513	45,300	84.7	43,858	42,268	6,623	35,645	1,590	3.6	-	8,213
1949	54,028	45,674	84.5	44,075	41,473	6,629	34,844	2,602	5.9	-	8,354
1950	54,526	46,069	84.5	44,442	42,162	6,271	35,891	2,280	5.1	-	8,457
1951	54,996	46,674	84.9	43,612	42,362	5,791	36,571	1,250	2.9	-	8,322
1952	55,503	47,001	84.7	43,454	42,237	5,623	36,614	1,217	2.8	-	8,502
1953[2]	56,534	47,692	84.4	44,194	42,966	5,496	37,470	1,228	2.8	-	8,840
1954	57,016	47,847	83.9	44,537	42,165	5,429	36,736	2,372	5.3	-	9,169
1955	57,484	48,054	83.6	45,041	43,152	5,479	37,673	1,889	4.2	-	9,430
1956	58,044	48,579	83.7	45,756	43,999	5,268	38,731	1,757	3.8	-	9,465
1957	58,813	48,649	82.7	45,882	43,990	5,037	38,952	1,893	4.1	-	10,164
1958	59,478	48,802	82.1	46,197	43,042	4,802	38,240	3,155	6.8	-	10,677
1959	60,100	49,081	81.7	46,562	44,089	4,749	39,340	2,473	5.3	-	11,019
1960[3]	61,000	49,507	81.2	47,025	44,485	4,678	39,807	2,541	5.4	-	11,493
1960: May	60,842	49,337	81.1	46,865	44,681	4,749	39,932	2,184	4.7	4.9	11,506
June	60,900	50,949	83.7	48,484	45,788	5,325	40,462	2,696	5.6	5.2	9,951
July	60,956	50,998	83.7	48,521	46,017	5,399	40,617	2,504	5.2	5.3	9,958
August	61,055	50,678	83.0	48,229	45,829	5,226	40,603	2,400	5.0	5.8	10,377
September	61,158	49,570	81.1	47,085	45,003	5,103	39,900	2,082	4.4	5.6	11,588
October	61,260	49,455	80.7	46,964	44,764	4,855	39,909	2,200	4.7	6.1	11,806
November	61,393	49,506	80.6	47,005	44,509	4,629	39,881	2,496	5.3	5.9	11,886
December	61,512	49,186	80.0	46,688	43,596	4,259	39,337	3,092	6.6	6.6	12,326
1961: January	61,621	49,031	79.6	46,539	42,822	4,027	38,796	3,719	8.0	6.5	12,590
February	61,709	49,109	79.6	46,608	42,721	4,094	38,627	3,887	8.3	6.5	12,600
March	61,801	49,309	79.8	46,812	43,103	4,258	38,845	3,709	7.9	6.6	12,491
April	61,905	49,299	79.6	46,812	43,542	4,298	39,244	3,270	7.0	6.7	12,606
May	62,010	49,753	80.2	47,272	44,238	4,553	39,686	3,033	6.4	6.8	12,257
FEMALE											
1940	50,300	14,160	28.2	14,160	11,970	1,090	10,880	2,190	15.5	-	36,140
1944	52,650	19,370	36.8	19,170	18,850	1,930	16,920	320	1.7	-	33,280
1947	54,523	16,915	31.0	16,896	16,349	1,314	15,036	547	3.2	-	37,608
1948	55,118	17,599	31.9	17,583	16,848	1,338	15,510	735	4.1	-	37,520
1949	55,745	18,048	32.4	18,030	16,947	1,386	15,561	1,083	6.0	-	37,697
1950	56,404	18,680	33.1	18,657	17,584	1,226	16,358	1,073	5.8	-	37,724
1951	57,078	19,309	33.8	19,272	18,421	1,257	17,164	851	4.4	-	37,770
1952	57,766	19,558	33.9	19,513	18,798	1,170	17,628	715	3.7	-	38,208
1953[2]	58,561	19,668	33.6	19,621	18,979	1,061	17,918	642	3.3	-	38,893
1954	59,203	19,971	33.7	19,931	18,724	1,067	17,657	1,207	6.1	-	39,232
1955	59,904	20,842	34.8	20,806	19,790	1,239	18,551	1,016	4.9	-	39,062
1956	60,690	21,808	35.9	21,774	20,707	1,306	19,401	1,067	4.9	-	38,883
1957	61,632	22,097	35.9	22,064	21,021	1,184	19,837	1,043	4.7	-	39,535
1958	62,472	22,482	36.0	22,451	20,924	1,042	19,882	1,526	6.8	-	39,990
1959	63,265	22,865	36.1	22,832	21,492	1,087	20,405	1,340	5.9	-	40,401
1960[3]	64,368	23,619	36.7	23,587	22,196	1,045	21,151	1,390	5.9	-	40,794
1960: May	64,191	23,835	37.1	23,803	22,527	1,088	21,439	1,276	5.4	5.3	40,356
June	64,262	24,550	38.2	24,518	22,791	1,531	21,260	1,727	7.0	5.8	39,712
July	64,333	24,217	37.6	24,185	22,672	1,485	21,187	1,513	6.3	5.7	40,116
August	64,443	23,872	37.0	23,841	22,453	1,229	21,224	1,388	5.8	5.9	40,571
September	64,559	24,102	37.3	24,070	22,764	1,485	21,279	1,307	5.4	5.9	40,457
October	64,676	24,138	37.3	24,106	22,726	1,392	21,333	1,379	5.7	6.6	40,538
November	64,830	24,240	37.4	24,208	22,672	1,037	21,636	1,536	6.3	6.6	40,590
December	64,971	23,893	36.8	23,861	22,413	692	21,722	1,448	6.1	7.1	41,077
1961: January	65,104	23,330	35.8	23,298	21,630	607	21,023	1,669	7.2	6.8	41,774
February	65,209	23,785	36.5	23,752	21,934	613	21,321	1,818	7.7	7.3	41,424
March	65,315	24,232	37.1	24,199	22,413	718	21,695	1,786	7.4	7.4	41,083
April	65,431	23,916	36.6	23,884	22,192	701	21,490	1,692	7.1	7.2	41,515
May	65,548	24,306	37.1	24,274	22,540	991	21,549	1,734	7.1	7.1	41,242

[1]See footnote 1, table A-1. [2]See footnote 3, table A-1. [3]See footnote 4, table A-1.

Table A-3: Employment status of the noninstitutional population, by age and sex

May 1961

(Thousands of persons 14 years of age and over)

Age and sex	Total labor force including Armed Forces		Civilian labor force						Not in labor force				
	Number	Percent of noninstitutional population	Number	Percent of noninstitutional population	Employed: Agriculture	Employed: Nonagricultural industries	Unemployed: Number	Unemployed: Percent of labor force	Total	Keeping house	In school	Unable to work	Other
Total	74,059	58.1	71,546	57.2	5,544	61,234	4,768	6.7	53,499	34,375	11,161	1,707	6,256
Male	49,753	80.2	47,272	79.4	4,553	39,686	3,033	6.4	12,257	104	5,493	1,062	5,597
14 to 17 years	1,944	32.0	1,882	31.3	403	1,195	284	15.1	4,125	8	4,009	10	97
14 and 15 years	701	21.5	701	21.5	167	467	67	9.6	2,566	1	2,524	8	33
16 and 17 years	1,243	44.4	1,181	43.1	236	728	217	18.4	1,559	7	1,485	2	64
18 to 24 years	6,940	81.8	5,674	78.6	539	4,478	657	11.6	1,542	4	1,359	34	144
18 and 19 years	1,883	69.0	1,524	64.3	208	1,088	228	14.9	847	1	784	10	52
20 to 24 years	5,057	87.9	4,150	85.7	331	3,390	429	10.3	695	3	575	24	92
25 to 34 years	10,888	97.6	10,202	97.5	624	8,972	606	5.9	264	2	100	67	95
25 to 29 years	5,229	97.2	4,822	97.0	313	4,201	308	6.4	152	-	81	26	44
30 to 34 years	5,659	98.1	5,380	98.0	311	4,771	298	5.5	112	2	19	41	51
35 to 44 years	11,407	97.7	11,017	97.7	757	9,749	511	4.6	264	12	17	70	164
35 to 39 years	5,887	97.9	5,653	97.8	381	5,000	272	4.8	128	4	11	38	75
40 to 44 years	5,520	97.6	5,364	97.5	376	4,749	239	4.5	136	8	6	32	89
45 to 54 years	9,758	95.9	9,684	95.9	901	8,300	483	5.0	416	10	6	151	248
45 to 49 years	5,185	96.7	5,129	96.6	427	4,441	262	5.1	179	5	4	70	100
50 to 54 years	4,573	95.1	4,555	95.1	474	3,859	221	4.9	237	5	2	81	148
55 to 64 years	6,530	87.4	6,525	87.4	817	5,347	362	5.5	944	18	1	248	676
55 to 59 years	3,725	91.8	3,721	91.8	473	3,069	180	4.8	331	7	1	102	220
60 to 64 years	2,805	82.1	2,804	82.1	344	2,278	182	6.5	613	11	-	146	456
65 years and over	2,288	32.7	2,288	32.7	510	1,645	132	5.8	4,703	50	-	481	4,172
65 to 69 years	1,224	45.1	1,224	45.1	235	909	80	6.5	1,490	17	-	125	1,348
70 years and over	1,064	24.9	1,064	24.9	275	736	52	4.9	3,213	33	-	356	2,824
Female	24,306	37.1	24,274	37.1	991	21,549	1,734	7.1	41,242	34,271	5,668	645	659
14 to 17 years	1,011	17.3	1,011	17.3	61	772	178	17.6	4,847	291	4,507	11	39
14 and 15 years	343	10.9	343	10.9	31	282	30	8.8	2,794	58	2,715	5	16
16 and 17 years	668	24.5	668	24.5	30	490	148	22.1	2,053	233	1,792	6	23
18 to 24 years	3,906	46.5	3,889	46.4	118	3,329	444	11.4	4,493	3,340	1,085	15	55
18 and 19 years	1,224	45.8	1,218	45.7	33	1,000	186	15.3	1,448	597	811	10	31
20 to 24 years	2,682	46.8	2,671	46.7	85	2,329	258	9.7	3,045	2,743	274	5	24
25 to 34 years	4,245	37.2	4,237	37.2	154	3,786	297	7.0	7,165	7,040	40	30	54
25 to 29 years	2,044	37.4	2,039	37.3	67	1,835	137	6.7	3,426	3,362	26	14	24
30 to 34 years	2,201	37.1	2,198	37.0	87	1,951	160	7.3	3,739	3,678	14	16	30
35 to 44 years	5,537	45.0	5,532	45.0	192	4,994	346	6.3	6,760	6,655	25	25	54
35 to 39 years	2,682	42.3	2,679	42.3	93	2,432	154	5.7	3,657	3,609	13	10	24
40 to 44 years	2,855	47.9	2,853	47.9	99	2,562	192	6.7	3,103	3,046	12	15	30
45 to 54 years	5,530	51.4	5,528	51.4	249	4,968	311	5.6	5,234	5,107	7	45	74
45 to 49 years	2,975	52.4	2,974	52.4	133	2,662	179	6.0	2,706	2,652	4	16	33
50 to 54 years	2,555	50.3	2,554	50.2	116	2,306	132	5.2	2,528	2,455	3	29	41
55 to 64 years	3,129	38.3	3,129	38.3	158	2,852	119	3.8	5,044	4,886	2	63	93
55 to 59 years	1,914	43.9	1,914	43.9	97	1,751	66	3.4	2,447	2,385	2	30	30
60 to 64 years	1,215	31.9	1,215	31.9	61	1,101	53	4.3	2,597	2,501	-	33	63
65 years and over	947	11.0	947	11.0	60	847	39	4.1	7,699	6,951	3	457	288
65 to 69 years	585	18.6	585	18.6	34	524	27	4.7	2,568	2,468	1	51	48
70 years and over	362	6.6	362	6.6	26	323	12	3.4	5,131	4,483	2	406	240

NOTE: Total noninstitutional population may be obtained by summing total labor force and not in labor force; civilian noninstitutional population by summing civilian labor force and not in labor force.

Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1960. (See footnote 4, table A-1.)

Table A-4: Employment status of male veterans of World War II in the civilian noninstitutional population

(In thousands)

Employment status	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960
Total	14,419	14,423	14,467
Civilian labor force	14,034	14,025	14,077
Employed	13,340	13,315	13,599
Agriculture	574	547	572
Nonagricultural industries	12,766	12,768	13,027
Unemployed	694	710	478
Not in labor force	385	397	388

NOTE: Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1960. (See footnote 4, table A-1.)

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Table A-5: Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population, by marital status and sex

(Percent distribution of persons 14 years of age and over)

Sex and employment status	May 1961				April 1961				May 1960			
	Married, spouse present	Married, spouse absent	Widowed or divorced	Single	Married, spouse present	Married, spouse absent	Widowed or divorced	Single	Married, spouse present	Married, spouse absent	Widowed or divorced	Single
MALE												
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Labor force	89.2	83.0	54.0	57.1	89.2	83.2	54.5	54.4	89.3	82.9	55.2	59.7
Not in labor force	10.8	17.0	46.0	42.9	10.8	16.8	45.5	45.6	10.7	17.1	44.8	40.3
Labor force	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed	95.5	87.2	89.9	87.0	94.9	87.2	90.3	85.8	96.9	91.4	92.6	89.7
Agriculture	8.5	13.4	10.3	13.7	8.3	12.0	10.2	12.6	8.8	11.3	10.2	15.7
Nonagricultural industries	87.0	73.8	79.6	73.3	86.6	75.2	80.1	73.2	88.1	80.1	82.4	74.0
Unemployed	4.5	12.8	10.1	13.0	5.1	12.8	9.7	14.2	3.1	8.6	7.4	10.3
FEMALE												
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Labor force	33.1	56.3	38.9	44.7	32.3	57.0	38.6	44.4	32.4	57.4	38.4	47.4
Not in labor force	66.9	43.7	61.1	55.3	67.7	43.0	61.4	55.6	67.6	42.6	61.6	52.6
Labor force	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed	93.7	90.6	93.5	91.0	93.5	90.3	93.3	92.0	95.7	91.9	96.0	91.9
Agriculture	5.3	3.5	2.0	2.6	4.0	1.6	1.8	1.5	6.1	2.5	2.6	2.8
Nonagricultural industries	88.4	87.1	91.5	88.4	89.5	88.7	91.5	90.5	89.6	89.4	93.4	89.1
Unemployed	6.3	9.4	6.5	9.0	6.5	9.7	6.7	8.0	4.3	8.1	4.0	8.1

NOTE: Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1960. (See footnote 4, table A-1.)

Table A-6: Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population, by color and sex

(Thousands of persons 14 years of age and over)

Color and employment status	May 1961			April 1961			May 1960		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
WHITE									
Total	112,108	53,462	58,646	111,905	53,362	58,543	109,890	52,436	57,454
Labor force	63,635	42,512	21,123	63,049	42,156	20,893	62,865	42,178	20,687
Percent of population	56.8	79.5	36.0	56.3	79.0	35.7	57.2	80.4	36.0
Employed	59,847	40,068	19,779	59,079	39,515	19,564	60,108	40,435	19,673
Agriculture	4,613	3,848	765	4,261	3,658	602	4,865	4,039	826
Nonagricultural industries	55,234	36,220	19,014	54,818	35,856	18,962	55,243	36,396	18,847
Unemployed	3,789	2,444	1,344	3,970	2,641	1,329	2,757	1,743	1,014
Percent of labor force	6.0	5.7	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.4	4.4	4.1	4.9
Not in labor force	48,473	10,950	37,523	48,856	11,206	37,650	47,026	10,258	36,767
NONWHITE									
Total	12,937	6,067	6,870	12,912	6,056	6,856	12,639	5,934	6,705
Labor force	7,911	4,760	3,151	7,647	4,656	2,991	7,802	4,687	3,116
Percent of population	61.2	78.5	45.9	59.2	76.9	43.6	61.7	79.0	46.5
Employed	6,932	4,171	2,761	6,655	4,027	2,628	7,100	4,246	2,854
Agriculture	931	704	227	739	640	99	972	710	262
Nonagricultural industries	6,001	3,466	2,535	5,916	3,387	2,528	6,128	3,536	2,592
Unemployed	979	589	390	992	629	363	702	441	262
Percent of labor force	12.4	12.4	12.4	13.0	13.5	12.1	9.0	9.4	8.4
Not in labor force	5,026	1,307	3,719	5,265	1,400	3,865	4,837	1,248	3,589

NOTE: Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1960. (See footnote 4, table A-1.)

Region; Class of Worker
Reasons Employed Persons
Not at Work

Table A-7: Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population, total and urban, by region

(Percent distribution of persons 14 years of age and over)

Region	May 1961					April 1961					May 1960				
	Percent of population in labor force	Labor force				Percent of population in labor force	Labor force				Percent of population in labor force	Labor force			
		Total	Employed		Unemployed		Total	Employed		Unemployed		Total	Employed		Unemployed
			Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries				Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries				Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries	
Total	57.2	100.0	7.7	85.6	6.7	56.6	100.0	7.1	85.9	7.0	57.7	100.0	8.3	86.8	4.9
Northeast	58.0	100.0	2.3	90.4	7.3	57.7	100.0	2.1	90.1	7.8	58.1	100.0	2.1	92.6	5.3
North Central	57.9	100.0	9.7	83.6	6.7	57.3	100.0	9.1	83.6	7.3	58.1	100.0	10.4	85.1	4.5
South	55.6	100.0	11.3	82.9	5.8	54.7	100.0	10.0	83.7	6.3	56.7	100.0	12.0	83.2	4.8
West	57.9	100.0	6.7	86.1	7.2	57.5	100.0	6.5	86.9	6.6	58.1	100.0	8.0	87.0	5.0
Urban	58.2	100.0	.9	91.6	7.5	57.8	100.0	.8	91.5	7.7	58.5	100.0	1.0	93.7	5.3
Northeast	58.5	100.0	.3	92.1	7.6	58.3	100.0	.3	91.9	7.8	58.6	100.0	.4	94.0	5.6
North Central	58.2	100.0	.7	91.0	8.3	58.1	100.0	.5	90.8	8.7	58.6	100.0	.6	94.2	5.2
South	57.4	100.0	1.5	92.1	6.4	56.9	100.0	1.4	92.1	6.5	58.5	100.0	1.3	93.6	5.1
West	58.2	100.0	1.5	90.8	7.7	57.7	100.0	1.7	91.1	7.2	58.2	100.0	2.2	92.9	4.9

NOTE: Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1960. (See footnote 4, table A-1.)

Table A-8: Employed persons, by type of industry, class of worker, and sex

(Thousands of persons 14 years of age and over)

Type of industry and class of worker	May 1961			April 1961			May 1960		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	66,778	44,238	22,540	65,734	43,542	22,192	67,208	44,681	22,527
Agriculture	5,544	4,553	991	5,000	4,298	701	5,837	4,749	1,088
Wage and salary workers	1,656	1,418	238	1,466	1,333	133	1,797	1,569	227
Self-employed workers	2,828	2,695	133	2,743	2,617	126	2,857	2,720	137
Unpaid family workers	1,060	440	620	790	349	442	1,183	459	724
Nonagricultural industries	61,234	39,686	21,549	60,734	39,244	21,490	61,371	39,932	21,439
Wage and salary workers	54,115	34,635	19,480	53,660	34,145	19,515	54,356	34,800	19,565
In private households	2,682	413	2,269	2,515	246	2,269	2,658	398	2,260
Government workers	8,190	4,873	3,317	8,116	4,856	3,260	7,931	4,689	3,242
Other wage and salary workers	43,243	29,349	13,894	43,029	29,043	13,986	43,776	29,713	14,063
Self-employed workers	6,417	4,964	1,453	6,441	5,020	1,421	6,430	5,041	1,389
Unpaid family workers	702	87	616	633	79	554	577	91	486

NOTE: Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1960. (See footnote 4, table A-1.)

Table A-9: Employed persons with a job but not at work, by reason for not working and pay status

(Thousands of persons 14 years of age and over)

Reason for not working	May 1961				April 1961				May 1960			
	Total	Nonagricultural industries			Total	Nonagricultural industries			Total	Nonagricultural industries		
		Total	Wage and salary workers			Total	Wage and salary workers			Total	Wage and salary workers	
			Number	Percent paid			Number	Percent paid			Number	Percent paid
Total	2,026	1,916	1,623	51.4	2,020	1,811	1,460	42.8	2,086	1,997	1,706	46.0
Bad weather	56	35	24	(1)	189	94	60	(1)	88	72	46	(1)
Industrial dispute	28	28	28	-	32	32	32	-	48	48	48	-
Vacation	641	629	577	89.4	394	388	338	82.5	645	637	584	84.2
Illness	902	858	728	36.3	945	877	749	36.0	873	823	707	30.1
All other	399	366	266	20.3	460	421	281	26.7	431	416	320	25.3

[1] Percent not shown when base is less than 100,000.

NOTE: Persons on temporary (less than 30-day) layoff and persons scheduled to start new wage and salary jobs within 30 days have not been included in the category "With a job but not at work" since January 1957. Most of these persons are now classified as unemployed. These groups numbered 137,000 and 96,000, respectively, in May 1961.

Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1960. (See footnote 4, table A-1.)

Table A-10: Occupation group of employed persons, by sex

(Thousands of persons 14 years of age and over)

Occupation group	May 1961						May 1960					
	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution			Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female				Total	Male	Female
Total	66,778	44,238	22,540	100.0	100.0	100.0	67,208	44,681	22,527	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	7,822	4,906	2,917	11.7	11.1	12.9	7,528	4,717	2,811	11.2	10.6	12.5
Medical and other health workers	1,297	566	731	1.9	1.3	3.2	1,198	480	718	1.8	1.1	3.2
Teachers, except college	1,859	525	1,334	2.8	1.2	5.9	1,777	478	1,299	2.6	1.1	5.8
Other professional, technical, and kindred workers	4,666	3,815	852	7.0	8.6	3.8	4,553	3,759	794	6.8	8.4	3.5
Farmers and farm managers	2,785	2,655	130	4.2	6.0	.6	2,872	2,731	141	4.3	6.1	.6
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	7,035	5,920	1,116	10.5	13.4	5.0	6,991	5,921	1,070	10.4	13.3	4.7
Salaried workers	3,592	3,022	570	5.4	6.8	2.5	3,440	2,930	510	5.1	6.6	2.3
Self-employed workers in retail trade	1,748	1,393	356	2.6	3.1	1.6	1,793	1,416	377	2.7	3.2	1.7
Self-employed workers, except retail trade	1,695	1,505	190	2.5	3.4	.8	1,758	1,575	183	2.6	3.5	.8
Clerical and kindred workers	9,734	3,081	6,654	14.6	7.0	29.5	9,747	3,127	6,620	14.5	7.0	29.4
Stenographers, typists, and secretaries	2,408	79	2,330	3.6	.2	10.3	2,436	69	2,367	3.6	.2	10.5
Other clerical and kindred workers	7,326	3,002	4,324	11.0	6.8	19.2	7,311	3,058	4,253	10.9	6.8	18.9
Sales workers	4,479	2,775	1,704	6.7	6.3	7.6	4,425	2,724	1,700	6.6	6.1	7.5
Retail trade	2,587	1,121	1,466	3.9	2.5	6.5	2,591	1,125	1,466	3.9	2.5	6.5
Other sales workers	1,892	1,654	238	2.8	3.7	1.1	1,834	1,599	234	2.7	3.6	1.0
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	8,696	8,496	199	13.0	19.2	.9	8,548	8,322	227	12.7	18.6	1.0
Carpenters	809	806	4	1.2	1.8	(1)	850	844	6	1.3	1.9	(1)
Construction craftsmen, except carpenters	1,658	1,648	10	2.5	3.7	(1)	1,743	1,727	16	2.6	3.9	.1
Mechanics and repairmen	2,098	2,089	9	3.1	4.7	(1)	1,991	1,977	14	3.0	4.4	.1
Metal craftsmen, except mechanics	1,031	1,021	9	1.5	2.3	(1)	1,082	1,067	15	1.6	2.4	.1
Other craftsmen and kindred workers	1,940	1,835	104	2.9	4.1	.5	1,768	1,658	110	2.6	3.7	.5
Foremen, not elsewhere classified	1,160	1,097	63	1.7	2.5	.3	1,114	1,049	66	1.7	2.3	.3
Operatives and kindred workers	11,462	8,187	3,274	17.2	18.5	14.5	12,129	8,719	3,411	18.0	19.5	15.1
Drivers and deliverymen	2,325	2,286	39	3.5	5.2	.2	2,394	2,356	38	3.6	5.3	.2
Other operatives and kindred workers:												
Durable goods manufacturing	3,204	2,394	809	4.8	5.4	3.6	3,502	2,638	864	5.2	5.9	3.8
Nondurable goods manufacturing	3,250	1,561	1,689	4.9	3.5	7.5	3,323	1,565	1,758	4.9	3.5	7.8
Other industries	2,683	1,946	737	4.0	4.4	3.3	2,910	2,160	751	4.3	4.8	3.3
Private household workers	2,312	54	2,257	3.5	.1	10.0	2,256	27	2,230	3.4	.1	9.9
Service workers, except private household	6,407	3,008	3,399	9.6	6.8	15.1	6,118	2,817	3,302	9.1	6.3	14.7
Protective service workers	814	782	32	1.2	1.8	.1	778	750	28	1.2	1.7	.1
Waiters, cooks, and bartenders	1,701	465	1,236	2.5	1.1	5.5	1,724	469	1,256	2.6	1.0	5.6
Other service workers	3,892	1,761	2,131	5.8	4.0	9.5	3,616	1,598	2,018	5.4	3.6	9.0
Farm laborers and foremen	2,503	1,689	815	3.7	3.8	3.6	2,637	1,731	905	3.9	3.9	4.0
Paid workers	1,455	1,252	203	2.2	2.8	.9	1,466	1,276	189	2.2	2.9	.8
Unpaid family workers	1,048	437	612	1.6	1.0	2.7	1,171	455	716	1.7	1.0	3.2
Laborers, except farm and mine	3,543	3,467	75	5.3	7.8	.3	3,955	3,843	112	5.9	8.6	.5
Construction	733	731	2	1.1	1.7	(1)	877	872	5	1.3	2.0	(1)
Manufacturing	983	948	34	1.5	2.1	.2	1,156	1,110	46	1.7	2.5	.2
Other industries	1,827	1,788	39	2.7	4.0	.2	1,922	1,861	61	2.9	4.2	.3

[1]Less than 0.05. NOTE: Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1960. (See footnote 4, table A-1.)

Table A-11: Major occupation group of employed persons, by color and sex

(Percent distribution of persons 14 years of age and over)

Major occupation group	May 1961						May 1960					
	White			Nonwhite			White			Nonwhite		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total thousands	59,847	40,068	19,779	6,932	4,171	2,761	60,108	40,435	19,673	7,100	4,246	2,854
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	12.5	11.8	13.9	4.8	4.0	5.8	12.0	11.2	13.5	4.6	4.0	5.5
Farmers and farm managers	4.2	6.1	.6	3.6	5.5	.7	4.3	6.2	.6	3.8	5.7	.8
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	11.5	14.5	5.4	2.1	2.6	1.5	11.4	14.4	5.2	2.3	2.8	1.7
Clerical and kindred workers	15.4	7.1	32.3	7.4	5.9	9.5	15.3	7.1	32.2	7.4	5.7	9.9
Sales workers	7.3	6.8	8.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	7.1	6.5	8.4	1.9	2.0	1.8
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	13.8	20.2	1.0	6.1	9.9	.4	13.7	19.8	1.1	4.7	7.5	.6
Operatives and kindred workers	16.8	17.9	14.6	20.1	24.1	14.0	17.7	19.0	15.2	20.8	24.8	14.8
Private household workers	2.2	.1	6.4	14.6	.3	36.2	2.1	(1)	6.3	14.1	.2	34.8
Service workers, except private household	8.6	6.0	14.0	18.0	14.8	22.8	8.2	5.5	13.7	17.1	14.2	21.3
Farm laborers and foremen	3.1	3.1	3.1	9.1	10.3	7.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	9.0	9.6	8.2
Laborers, except farm and mine	4.4	6.5	.3	12.9	21.1	.5	4.9	7.0	.5	14.2	23.6	.4

[1]Less than 0.05. NOTE: Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1960. (See footnote 4, table A-1.)

Table A-12: Unemployed persons, by duration of unemployment

(Thousands of persons 14 years of age and over)

Duration of unemployment	May 1961 Number	May 1961 Percent	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Feb. 1961	Jan. 1961	Dec. 1960	Nov. 1960	Oct. 1960	Sept. 1960	Aug. 1960	July 1960	June 1960	May 1960
Total	4,768	100.0	4,962	5,495	5,705	5,385	4,540	4,031	3,579	3,388	3,788	4,017	4,423	3,459
Less than 5 weeks	1,672	35.1	1,600	1,729	2,063	2,200	2,107	1,840	1,637	1,655	1,697	1,871	2,654	1,638
Less than 1 week	29	.6	13	8	12	11	17	18	27	28	16	18	86	12
1 week	420	8.8	366	515	500	409	558	441	421	441	472	385	758	470
2 weeks	459	9.6	497	416	540	636	579	557	496	488	522	550	777	464
3 weeks	386	8.1	369	407	507	579	541	459	366	387	392	481	635	379
4 weeks	378	7.9	355	383	505	565	412	366	327	312	295	436	399	314
5 to 14 weeks	1,181	24.8	1,234	1,903	2,018	1,845	1,418	1,204	949	928	1,275	1,311	954	900
5 to 6 weeks	348	7.3	334	371	450	504	394	325	331	212	279	532	283	272
7 to 10 weeks	503	10.5	493	726	958	777	600	522	358	391	645	501	412	372
11 to 14 weeks	330	6.9	407	806	610	564	424	357	260	325	351	278	259	256
15 weeks and over	1,915	40.2	2,128	1,862	1,624	1,339	1,015	987	992	805	816	834	816	920
15 to 26 weeks	1,008	21.1	1,205	1,063	950	696	516	488	492	388	402	418	420	509
27 weeks and over	907	19.0	923	799	674	643	499	499	500	417	414	416	396	411
Average duration	16.9	-	17.5	15.4	13.6	13.0	12.2	13.2	13.8	12.9	12.3	11.8	10.3	12.8

NOTE: Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1960. (See footnote 4, table A-1.)

Table A-13: Unemployed persons, by major occupation group and industry group

(Persons 14 years of age and over)

Occupation and industry	May 1961 Percent distribution	May 1961 Unemployment rate[1]	April 1961 Percent distribution	April 1961 Unemployment rate[1]	May 1960 Percent distribution	May 1960 Unemployment rate[1]
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP						
Total	100.0	6.7	100.0	7.0	100.0	4.9
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	2.7	1.6	2.8	1.7	2.4	1.1
Farmers and farm managers	.2	.3	.1	.1	.1	.1
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	2.5	1.6	3.3	2.2	2.7	1.3
Clerical and kindred workers	10.2	4.8	9.6	4.6	9.8	3.4
Sales workers	4.2	4.3	4.0	4.3	4.6	3.4
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	12.4	6.4	14.1	7.7	10.1	3.9
Operatives and kindred workers	27.1	10.1	26.4	10.3	28.2	7.4
Private household workers	2.5	4.9	3.1	6.3	2.7	4.0
Service workers, except private household	9.8	6.8	10.0	7.3	9.7	5.2
Farm laborers and foremen	2.6	4.8	3.0	6.9	2.9	3.7
Laborers, except farm and mine	12.7	14.6	13.8	17.4	12.6	9.9
No previous work experience	13.1	-	9.8	-	14.2	-
INDUSTRY GROUP						
Total[2]	100.0	6.7	100.0	7.0	100.0	4.9
Experienced wage and salary workers	84.5	6.7	87.1	7.3	82.9	4.9
Agriculture	3.1	8.3	3.5	10.5	3.4	6.1
Nonagricultural industries	81.3	6.7	83.6	7.2	79.5	4.8
Mining, forestry, and fisheries	1.6	10.4	1.9	14.2	1.2	6.0
Construction	11.9	14.5	13.7	17.9	11.5	10.1
Manufacturing	30.3	8.1	29.9	8.3	29.4	5.7
Durable goods	18.2	8.9	19.1	9.6	16.5	5.7
Primary metal industries	3.1	12.7	3.5	14.6	1.8	5.0
Fabricated metal products	1.8	7.0	2.0	8.0	1.9	6.2
Machinery (except electrical)	2.5	7.5	2.3	7.1	2.0	4.2
Electrical machinery	2.2	7.2	2.6	8.5	2.3	5.4
Transportation equipment	4.2	9.8	4.1	9.8	4.3	6.8
Motor vehicles and equipment	2.3	12.0	2.7	15.6	2.4	8.4
All other transportation equipment	1.9	8.0	1.4	5.6	1.9	5.5
Other durable goods industries	4.4	9.1	4.6	10.2	4.1	6.3
Nondurable goods	12.0	7.2	10.8	6.7	12.9	5.6
Food and kindred products	2.9	8.0	3.4	9.3	2.7	5.7
Textile-mill products	1.4	6.8	1.1	5.7	1.6	5.5
Apparel and other finished textile products	3.4	12.3	3.0	11.6	3.7	9.9
Other nondurable goods industries	4.2	5.2	3.2	4.1	4.9	4.2
Transportation and public utilities	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.4	4.3	3.1
Railroads and railway express	1.4	7.2	1.2	6.9	1.0	3.5
Other transportation	2.1	6.0	2.6	7.5	2.1	4.2
Communication and other public utilities	1.0	2.5	1.1	2.8	1.2	2.1
Wholesale and retail trade	16.6	7.3	16.0	7.4	17.1	5.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1.6	2.9	2.4	4.2	1.3	1.7
Service industries	12.8	4.4	13.3	4.7	12.4	3.2
Professional services	3.6	2.3	3.2	2.1	3.1	1.5
All other service industries	9.2	6.8	10.0	7.8	9.4	5.3
Public administration	1.9	2.7	1.5	2.3	2.4	2.5

[1] Percent of labor force in each group who were unemployed. [2] Includes self-employed, unpaid family workers, and persons with no previous work experience, not shown separately. NOTE: Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1960. (See footnote 4, table A-1.)

Table A-14: Persons unemployed 15 weeks and over, by selected characteristics

(Persons 14 years of age and over)

Characteristics	May 1961		April 1961		May 1960	
	Percent distribution	Percent of unemployed in each group	Percent distribution	Percent of unemployed in each group	Percent distribution	Percent of unemployed in each group
AGE AND SEX						
Total	100.0	40.2	100.0	42.9	100.0	26.6
Male: 14 years and over	71.2	44.9	73.8	48.0	67.1	28.2
14 to 17 years	3.0	20.1	3.5	30.3	5.0	16.2
18 and 19 years	4.4	36.8	4.4	37.0	3.5	20.0
20 to 24 years	10.2	45.7	11.6	45.5	8.0	23.2
25 to 34 years	14.0	44.5	15.3	53.1	9.7	23.3
35 to 44 years	12.3	46.2	12.6	48.1	11.8	29.8
45 to 64 years	22.4	50.9	22.0	51.0	24.9	38.0
65 years and over	4.8	69.7	4.4	64.8	4.2	(1)
Female: 14 years and over	28.8	31.8	26.2	33.0	32.9	23.9
14 to 19 years	3.4	18.1	2.9	21.7	4.9	14.0
20 to 24 years	3.8	27.9	4.4	29.7	5.4	24.0
25 to 34 years	4.6	30.0	3.9	30.4	5.7	23.6
35 to 44 years	7.8	43.4	6.4	40.1	6.9	27.6
45 years and over	9.1	37.3	8.7	38.3	10.0	30.8
MARITAL STATUS AND SEX						
Total	100.0	40.2	100.0	42.9	100.0	26.6
Male: Married, wife present	40.2	46.7	41.8	48.0	35.2	29.2
Single	23.0	40.0	25.0	47.0	23.5	24.7
Other	8.0	54.3	6.7	51.4	8.4	38.5
Female: Married, husband present	16.3	36.7	13.5	33.3	14.9	24.8
Single	6.3	23.7	6.4	30.4	10.7	21.2
Other	6.2	31.8	6.6	35.4	7.3	25.9
COLOR AND SEX						
Total	100.0	40.2	100.0	42.9	100.0	26.6
White	76.4	38.6	78.4	42.0	76.5	25.7
Male	55.4	43.4	58.4	47.1	51.3	27.3
Female	21.0	30.0	19.9	32.0	25.1	23.0
Nonwhite	23.6	46.2	21.6	46.4	23.5	31.1
Male	15.8	51.4	15.3	51.8	15.4	32.4
Female	7.8	38.2	6.3	36.9	8.1	28.6
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP						
Total	100.0	40.2	100.0	42.9	100.0	26.6
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	2.3	35.2	2.0	30.4	2.2	(1)
Farmers and farm managers	.2	(1)	-	-	.2	(1)
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	2.2	36.4	2.4	30.5	3.3	(1)
Clerical and kindred workers	8.3	32.7	6.3	28.4	10.7	29.2
Sales workers	4.2	40.7	3.9	42.1	4.3	25.3
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	17.5	56.5	17.1	51.7	10.6	28.1
Operatives and kindred workers	29.0	43.0	29.5	47.9	28.8	27.3
Private household workers	1.6	25.2	1.9	26.8	1.5	(1)
Service workers, except private household	8.3	33.8	8.3	35.5	8.5	23.2
Farm laborers and foremen	1.6	24.0	2.7	38.4	3.0	27.5
Laborers, except farm and mine	16.0	50.5	18.1	56.4	15.4	32.7
No previous work experience	8.8	27.0	7.8	33.9	11.4	21.4
INDUSTRY GROUP						
Total[2]	100.0	40.2	100.0	42.9	100.0	26.6
Experienced wage and salary workers	88.9	42.3	89.8	44.2	86.3	27.8
Agriculture	2.4	30.7	3.2	40.1	3.6	28.4
Nonagricultural industries	86.5	42.8	86.5	44.3	82.7	27.8
Mining, forestry, and fisheries	2.0	(1)	2.8	(1)	2.3	(1)
Construction	15.0	50.7	17.1	53.2	17.4	40.5
Manufacturing	35.2	46.7	33.7	48.4	27.9	25.3
Durable goods	24.8	54.6	23.8	53.4	14.6	23.6
Nondurable goods	10.4	34.7	9.9	39.5	13.3	27.5
Transportation and public utilities	4.7	41.7	5.1	43.9	6.2	38.8
Wholesale and retail trade	15.6	37.7	13.8	36.9	16.6	25.9
Service and finance, insurance, and real estate	11.5	32.0	12.1	33.2	10.2	19.8
Public administration	2.5	(1)	2.0	(1)	2.2	(1)

[1]Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000. [2]Includes self-employed, unpaid family workers, and persons with no previous work experience, not shown separately. NOTE: Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1960. (See footnote 4, table A-1.)

Table A-15: Persons at work, by hours worked, type of industry, and class of worker

May 1961

(Percent distribution of persons 14 years of age and over)

Hours worked	Total	Agriculture				Nonagricultural industries						
		Total	Wage and salary workers	Self-employed workers	Unpaid family workers	Total	Wage and salary workers				Self-employed workers	Unpaid family workers
							Total	Private households	Government	Other		
Total at work...thousands	64,752	5,435	1,624	2,749	1,062	59,317	52,492	2,621	7,920	41,951	6,123	702
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 to 34 hours	20.3	31.9	33.6	20.4	59.1	19.1	18.7	64.9	12.9	17.0	21.1	37.2
1 to 14 hours	6.6	7.2	12.6	6.8	-	6.5	6.4	41.7	3.8	4.7	8.0	-
15 to 21 hours	5.2	11.3	9.4	5.3	29.7	4.6	4.4	10.7	3.4	4.2	5.2	19.8
22 to 29 hours	4.2	7.7	6.6	3.9	19.1	3.8	3.7	8.4	2.5	3.7	3.9	11.3
30 to 34 hours	4.3	5.7	5.0	4.4	10.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.2	4.4	4.0	6.1
35 to 40 hours	47.2	15.0	19.1	13.2	13.0	50.2	54.1	18.5	59.4	55.3	19.9	24.0
35 to 39 hours	6.4	5.7	5.1	5.2	7.8	6.5	6.7	5.2	6.3	6.9	4.1	7.3
40 hours	40.8	9.3	14.0	8.0	5.2	43.7	47.4	13.3	53.1	48.4	15.8	16.7
41 hours and over	32.4	53.1	47.3	66.4	27.8	30.5	27.2	16.6	27.7	27.7	58.9	38.8
41 to 47 hours	7.6	5.5	6.3	4.4	7.1	7.8	8.0	4.7	8.7	8.0	6.8	6.1
48 hours	6.3	4.7	6.9	3.8	3.9	6.5	6.4	4.1	5.0	6.8	7.6	5.2
49 hours and over	18.5	42.9	34.1	58.2	16.8	16.2	12.8	7.8	14.0	12.9	44.5	27.5
49 to 54 hours	6.0	7.2	8.9	7.4	4.1	5.9	5.2	2.5	5.4	5.4	11.4	6.0
55 to 59 hours	2.4	3.6	3.8	3.9	2.4	2.3	2.2	1.7	2.5	2.2	3.5	1.9
60 to 69 hours	5.3	12.3	11.1	15.8	5.1	4.6	3.4	1.7	3.3	3.5	14.6	10.1
70 hours and over	4.8	19.8	10.3	31.1	5.2	3.4	2.0	1.9	2.8	1.8	15.0	9.5
Average hours	40.4	46.3	41.0	54.1	34.4	39.9	39.0	23.8	40.7	39.7	47.0	40.3

NOTE: Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1960. (See footnote 4, table A-1.)

Table A-16: Employed persons, by type of industry, by full-time or part-time status and reason for part time

May 1961

(Thousands of persons 14 years of age and over)

Hours worked, usual status, and reason working part time	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries	Hours worked, usual status, and reason working part time	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries
Total	5,544	61,234	Usually work full time—Continued		
			Part time for other reasons	439	1,803
With a job but not at work	111	1,916	Own illness	48	625
At work	5,435	59,317	Vacation	3	174
41 hours and over	2,889	18,137	Bad weather	323	414
35 to 40 hours	811	29,790	Holiday	-	48
1 to 34 hours	1,734	11,391	All other	65	541
Usually work full time on present job:			Usually work part time on present job:		
Part time for economic reasons	81	1,305	For economic reasons[1]	139	1,528
Slack work	70	1,048	Average hours	16.4	18.7
Material shortages or repairs	2	70	For other reasons	1,076	6,754
New job started	11	133			
Job terminated	-	55			
Average hours	23.4	24.1	Average hours for total at work	46.3	39.9

[1]Primarily includes persons who could find only part-time work. NOTE: Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1960. (See footnote 4, table A-1.)

Table A-17: Wage and salary workers, by full-time or part-time status and major industry group

May 1961

(Percent distribution of persons 14 years of age and over)

Major industry group	Total at work	1 to 34 hours					35 to 39 hours	40 hours	41 hours and over			
		Total	Usually work full time on present job		Usually work part time on present job				Total	41 to 47 hours	48 hours	49 hours and over
			Part time for economic reasons	Part time for other reasons	For economic reasons	For other reasons						
Agriculture	100.0	33.6	2.9	6.9	7.9	15.9	5.1	14.0	47.3	6.3	6.9	34.1
Nonagricultural industries	100.0	18.7	2.2	3.0	2.7	10.9	6.7	47.4	27.2	8.0	6.4	12.8
Construction	100.0	21.8	5.5	9.7	3.5	3.1	5.7	48.2	24.3	8.6	4.8	10.9
Manufacturing	100.0	11.0	3.8	3.1	1.3	2.8	6.4	61.2	21.2	6.9	5.6	8.7
Durable goods	100.0	8.7	3.0	3.4	1.0	1.3	3.1	67.6	20.6	7.1	5.4	8.1
Nondurable goods	100.0	14.0	4.9	2.7	1.7	4.7	10.5	53.4	22.1	6.7	6.0	9.4
Transportation and public utilities	100.0	9.9	1.0	2.4	2.0	4.5	4.3	60.8	25.0	7.2	6.3	11.5
Wholesale and retail trade	100.0	23.7	1.4	1.8	2.8	17.7	5.2	32.9	38.3	10.2	9.4	18.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	100.0	12.8	.7	2.7	.6	8.8	18.6	45.4	23.4	7.0	3.7	12.7
Service industries	100.0	29.9	1.1	2.1	4.8	21.9	7.8	33.5	28.8	8.4	6.0	14.4
Educational services	100.0	21.4	.2	2.7	1.3	17.2	10.8	31.9	35.9	13.0	3.9	19.0
Other professional services	100.0	19.9	.7	2.4	1.6	15.2	7.4	47.3	25.3	6.7	5.5	13.1
All other service industries	100.0	41.4	1.9	1.7	8.8	29.0	6.2	25.6	26.8	6.8	7.6	12.4
All other industries	100.0	10.7	1.3	3.6	2.0	3.8	4.2	60.1	24.9	5.8	6.1	13.0

NOTE: Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1960. (See footnote 4, table A-1.)

Table A-18: Persons at work, by full-time or part-time status and major occupation group

May 1961

(Percent distribution of persons 14 years of age and over)

Major occupation group	Total at work	1 to 34 hours					35 to 39 hours	40 hours	41 hours and over				Average hours
		Total	Usually work full time on present job		Usually work part time on present job				Total	41 to 47 hours	48 hours	49 hours and over	
			Part time for economic reasons	Part time for other reasons	For economic reasons	For other reasons							
Total	100.0	20.3	2.1	3.5	2.6	12.1	6.4	40.8	32.4	7.6	6.3	18.5	40.4
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	100.0	13.1	.3	2.3	.9	9.6	7.7	43.7	35.4	9.9	4.6	20.9	41.7
Farmers and farm managers	100.0	19.4	.7	8.9	.1	9.7	5.2	7.8	67.6	4.4	3.7	59.5	54.6
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	100.0	7.8	.8	2.6	.3	4.1	4.0	27.6	60.6	8.9	8.8	42.9	49.6
Clerical and kindred workers	100.0	15.8	.5	2.8	.9	11.6	12.6	56.9	14.7	6.6	3.2	4.9	37.7
Sales workers	100.0	28.4	1.0	1.7	2.2	23.5	5.8	28.0	37.7	8.5	7.7	21.5	38.1
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	100.0	11.1	3.1	3.9	1.8	2.3	4.3	54.2	30.5	9.5	8.3	12.7	41.1
Operatives and kindred workers	100.0	17.4	5.5	3.7	3.0	5.2	5.8	51.8	25.0	7.0	6.4	11.6	39.8
Private household workers	100.0	63.0	1.4	1.3	13.7	46.6	5.8	13.8	17.3	4.6	4.2	8.5	25.1
Service workers, except private household	100.0	28.2	1.4	2.4	3.3	21.1	5.0	35.4	31.6	6.4	9.9	15.3	38.3
Farm laborers and foremen	100.0	45.9	1.9	6.9	5.4	31.7	6.6	8.8	38.6	6.1	5.7	26.8	37.9
Laborers, except farm and mine	100.0	34.4	4.6	6.5	7.7	15.6	3.0	41.8	20.9	7.0	4.7	9.2	34.3

NOTE: Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1960. (See footnote 4, table A-1.)

Table A-19: Persons at work in nonagricultural industries, by full-time and part-time status and selected characteristics

May 1961

(Percent distribution of persons 14 years of age and over)

Characteristics	Total at work		1 to 34 hours					35 to 40 hours	41 hours and over	Average hours
	(In thousands)	Percent	Total	Usually work full time on present job		Usually work part time on present job				
				Part time for economic reasons	Part time for other reasons	For economic reasons	For other reasons			
AGE AND SEX										
Total	59,317	100.0	19.1	2.2	3.0	2.6	11.3	50.2	30.5	39.9
Male	38,526	100.0	13.6	2.2	3.1	2.1	6.2	49.4	37.0	42.3
14 to 17 years	1,182	100.0	89.8	1.2	.8	4.8	83.0	5.6	4.6	14.8
18 to 24 years	4,414	100.0	23.6	3.4	2.8	3.8	13.6	46.0	30.5	38.4
25 to 34 years	8,756	100.0	7.8	1.9	2.7	1.7	1.5	52.0	40.2	44.1
35 to 44 years	9,487	100.0	7.0	2.0	3.1	1.2	.7	52.2	40.8	44.6
45 to 64 years	13,174	100.0	9.4	2.2	3.5	2.1	1.6	52.6	37.9	43.9
65 years and over	1,514	100.0	35.9	1.6	4.0	3.2	27.1	33.9	30.2	36.0
Female	20,791	100.0	29.6	2.2	3.0	3.4	21.0	51.7	18.8	35.4
14 to 17 years	770	100.0	88.5	.2	-	2.2	86.1	7.1	4.5	13.2
18 to 24 years	3,231	100.0	23.8	2.3	2.3	3.3	15.9	62.4	13.8	35.7
25 to 34 years	3,644	100.0	27.3	2.2	3.1	3.3	18.7	55.8	17.0	35.9
35 to 44 years	4,819	100.0	28.6	2.5	3.9	3.4	18.8	52.1	19.3	36.0
45 to 64 years	7,508	100.0	26.2	2.3	3.0	3.8	17.1	51.1	22.7	37.2
65 years and over	820	100.0	44.3	1.1	2.1	3.6	37.5	35.9	19.9	32.5
MARITAL STATUS AND SEX										
Male: Single	6,075	100.0	35.6	2.4	2.3	4.5	26.4	42.1	22.2	33.7
Married, wife present	30,579	100.0	9.0	2.1	3.2	1.5	2.2	50.7	40.3	44.1
Other	1,871	100.0	17.8	3.3	3.5	5.0	6.0	51.9	30.3	40.2
Female: Single	4,879	100.0	29.7	1.2	2.3	2.4	23.8	54.2	16.1	33.7
Married, husband present	11,461	100.0	30.9	2.5	3.0	3.1	22.3	51.1	18.0	35.4
Other	4,454	100.0	26.0	2.7	3.5	5.5	14.3	50.4	23.7	37.4
COLOR AND SEX										
White	53,553	100.0	18.4	2.1	2.9	1.9	11.5	50.1	31.5	40.2
Male	35,185	100.0	13.0	2.1	2.9	1.6	6.4	49.0	38.0	42.6
Female	18,368	100.0	28.8	2.2	3.0	2.3	21.3	52.2	18.9	35.6
Nonwhite	5,766	100.0	26.4	3.2	3.9	9.0	10.3	51.4	22.2	36.8
Male	3,341	100.0	20.0	3.6	4.6	7.1	4.7	54.2	25.7	39.0
Female	2,425	100.0	35.2	2.6	2.9	11.7	18.0	47.4	17.5	33.8

NOTE: Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1960. (See footnote 4, table A-1.)

Table B-1: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division

1919 to date

(In thousands)

Year and month	TOTAL	Mining	Contract construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale and retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Service and miscellaneous	Government
1919	26,829	1,124	1,021	10,534	3,711	4,664	1,050	2,054	2,671
1920	27,088	1,230	848	10,534	3,998	4,623	1,110	2,142	2,603
1921	24,125	953	1,012	8,132	3,459	4,754	1,097	2,187	2,531
1922	25,569	920	1,185	8,986	3,505	5,084	1,079	2,268	2,542
1923	28,128	1,203	1,229	10,155	3,882	5,494	1,123	2,431	2,611
1924	27,770	1,092	1,321	9,523	3,806	5,626	1,163	2,516	2,723
1925	28,505	1,080	1,446	9,786	3,824	5,810	1,166	2,591	2,802
1926	29,539	1,176	1,555	9,997	3,940	6,033	1,235	2,755	2,848
1927	29,691	1,105	1,608	9,839	3,891	6,165	1,295	2,871	2,917
1928	29,710	1,041	1,606	9,786	3,822	6,137	1,360	2,962	2,996
1929	31,041	1,078	1,497	10,534	3,907	6,401	1,431	3,127	3,066
1930	29,143	1,000	1,372	9,401	3,675	6,064	1,398	3,084	3,149
1931	26,383	864	1,214	8,021	3,243	5,531	1,333	2,913	3,264
1932	23,377	722	970	6,797	2,804	4,907	1,270	2,682	3,225
1933	23,466	735	809	7,258	2,659	4,999	1,225	2,614	3,167
1934	25,699	874	862	8,346	2,736	5,552	1,247	2,784	3,298
1935	26,792	888	912	8,907	2,771	5,692	1,262	2,883	3,477
1936	28,802	937	1,145	9,653	2,956	6,076	1,313	3,060	3,662
1937	30,718	1,006	1,112	10,606	3,114	6,543	1,355	3,233	3,749
1938	28,902	882	1,055	9,253	2,840	6,453	1,347	3,196	3,876
1939	30,311	845	1,150	10,078	2,912	6,612	1,399	3,321	3,995
1940	32,058	916	1,294	10,780	3,013	6,940	1,436	3,477	4,202
1941	36,220	947	1,790	12,974	3,248	7,416	1,480	3,705	4,660
1942	39,779	983	2,170	15,051	3,433	7,333	1,469	3,857	5,483
1943	42,106	917	1,567	17,381	3,619	7,189	1,435	3,919	6,080
1944	41,534	883	1,094	17,111	3,798	7,260	1,409	3,934	6,043
1945	40,037	826	1,132	15,302	3,872	7,522	1,428	4,011	5,944
1946	41,287	852	1,661	14,461	4,023	8,602	1,619	4,474	5,595
1947	43,462	943	1,982	15,290	4,122	9,196	1,672	4,783	5,474
1948	44,448	982	2,169	15,321	4,141	9,519	1,741	4,925	5,650
1949	43,315	918	2,165	14,178	3,949	9,513	1,765	4,972	5,856
1950	44,738	889	2,333	14,967	3,977	9,645	1,824	5,077	6,026
1951	47,347	916	2,603	16,104	4,166	10,012	1,892	5,264	6,389
1952	48,303	885	2,634	16,334	4,185	10,281	1,967	5,411	6,609
1953	49,681	852	2,622	17,238	4,221	10,527	2,038	5,538	6,645
1954	48,431	777	2,593	15,995	4,009	10,520	2,122	5,664	6,751
1955	50,056	777	2,759	16,563	4,062	10,846	2,219	5,916	6,914
1956	51,766	807	2,929	16,903	4,161	11,221	2,308	6,160	7,277
1957	52,162	809	2,808	16,782	4,151	11,302	2,348	6,336	7,626
1958	50,543	721	2,648	15,468	3,903	11,141	2,374	6,395	7,893
1959 [1]	51,975	676	2,767	16,168	3,902	11,385	2,425	6,525	8,127
1959 [2]	52,205	677	2,788	16,199	3,921	11,439	2,433	6,558	8,190
1960 [3]	53,137	665	2,795	16,369	2,921	11,698	2,494	6,673	8,522
1960: May	53,195	679	2,853	16,378	3,943	11,599	2,478	6,752	8,513
June	53,560	683	3,002	16,461	3,962	11,693	2,505	6,780	8,474
July	53,184	657	3,125	16,296	3,959	11,648	2,539	6,751	8,209
August	53,320	674	3,157	16,429	3,941	11,649	2,545	6,721	8,204
September	53,743	665	3,095	16,538	3,927	11,722	2,524	6,734	8,538
October	53,631	657	3,031	16,341	3,909	11,799	2,510	6,734	8,650
November	53,370	648	2,870	16,156	3,887	11,900	2,508	6,701	8,700
December	53,547	642	2,573	15,863	3,862	12,465	2,513	6,648	8,981
1961: January	51,661	630	2,404	15,608	3,781	11,518	2,498	6,551	8,671
February	51,314	621	2,283	15,501	3,777	11,332	2,502	6,561	8,737
March	51,621	623	2,433	15,524	3,767	11,391	2,515	6,600	8,768
April	52,055	624	2,634	15,557	3,774	11,435	2,526	6,714	8,791
May	52,536	634	2,778	15,713	3,791	11,481	2,537	6,786	8,816

[1] Data relate to the United States without Alaska and Hawaii.
[2] Data for this line and 1960 forward relate to the United States including Alaska and Hawaii.
[3] Preliminary.
NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

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Table B-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry

(In thousands)

Industry	All employees					Production workers[1]				
	May 1961	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	May 1960	Apr. 1960	May 1961	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	May 1960	Apr. 1960
TOTAL	52,298	51,825	51,397	52,957	52,844	-	-	-	-	-
MINING	632	623	622	677	677	-	482	480	532	533
METAL MINING	86.6	85.3	85.9	96.1	95.1	-	70.0	70.1	80.0	79.3
Iron mining	-	27.2	27.5	35.3	34.2	-	22.5	22.6	30.5	29.5
Copper mining	-	30.5	30.5	31.3	31.3	-	25.1	25.0	25.6	25.7
Lead and zinc mining	-	10.2	10.3	11.9	12.3	-	8.2	8.2	9.7	10.1
ANTHRACITE MINING	-	9.2	8.4	12.2	13.2	-	8.1	7.2	10.5	11.5
BITUMINOUS-COAL MINING	136.5	136.5	139.8	167.2	168.7	-	119.2	122.4	147.7	149.5
CRUDE-PETROLEUM AND NATURAL-GAS PRODUCTION	-	284.7	284.3	286.2	287.3	-	195.8	195.6	198.3	199.5
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services)	-	168.2	169.0	174.2	174.8	-	95.2	95.8	101.2	101.8
NONMETALLIC MINING AND QUARRYING	111.4	107.5	103.6	115.7	112.6	-	88.4	84.6	95.9	93.1
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	2,755	2,613	2,414	2,830	2,590	-	2,202	2,010	2,420	2,190
NONBUILDING CONSTRUCTION	-	513	432	594	502	-	434	357	513	424
Highway and street construction	-	233.0	183.4	284.2	222.0	-	206.4	158.3	256.6	196.2
Other nonbuilding construction	-	279.5	248.3	310.1	279.7	-	227.3	198.2	256.8	227.4
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION	-	2,100	1,982	2,236	2,088	-	1,768	1,653	1,907	1,766
GENERAL CONTRACTORS	-	698.6	651.9	774.2	705.4	-	598.0	552.1	675.1	609.5
SPECIAL-TRADE CONTRACTORS	-	1,401.4	1,330.1	1,461.9	1,382.7	-	1,169.9	1,101.1	1,232.0	1,156.3
Plumbing and heating	-	298.8	293.7	304.2	292.1	-	242.1	237.6	246.7	235.4
Painting and decorating	-	213.6	189.5	222.0	196.3	-	191.2	167.5	201.3	176.3
Electrical work	-	171.0	173.1	176.5	170.0	-	133.5	134.1	139.4	133.3
Other special-trade contractors	-	718.0	673.8	759.2	724.3	-	603.1	561.9	644.6	611.3
MANUFACTURING	15,683	15,529	15,497	16,348	16,380	11,616	11,470	11,418	12,292	12,334
DURABLE GOODS	8,995	8,855	8,806	9,516	9,548	6,560	6,429	6,363	7,084	7,123
NONDURABLE GOODS	6,688	6,674	6,691	6,832	6,832	5,056	5,041	5,055	5,208	5,211
Durable Goods										
ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES	153.5	152.3	153.3	149.4	150.0	73.1	72.5	73.4	73.0	73.8
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	607.7	584.4	563.1	660.7	636.0	541.6	518.4	498.2	592.5	568.6
Logging camps and contractors	-	86.3	78.8	108.5	92.3	-	79.5	72.2	101.8	86.1
Sawmills and planing mills	-	280.6	271.9	318.1	310.7	-	252.4	244.4	288.8	281.6
Millwork, plywood, prefabricated structural wood products	-	123.5	119.4	132.7	132.0	-	103.3	99.3	111.7	110.9
Wooden containers	-	39.8	39.0	44.8	43.6	-	36.1	35.3	40.8	39.7
Miscellaneous wood products	-	54.2	54.0	56.6	57.4	-	47.1	47.0	49.4	50.3
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	367.7	368.4	366.4	388.3	391.3	303.9	305.0	302.5	324.3	327.1
Household furniture	-	268.7	265.6	279.5	282.3	-	229.6	226.1	240.3	242.7
Office, public-building, and professional furniture	-	46.0	46.0	48.3	48.5	-	35.6	35.5	37.6	38.0
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures	-	32.0	33.5	35.7	35.9	-	23.2	24.6	26.8	27.2
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	-	21.7	21.3	24.8	24.6	-	16.6	16.3	19.6	19.3
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	527.1	515.7	507.1	558.1	554.1	422.2	411.5	402.1	451.6	448.2
Flat glass	-	26.3	27.4	30.8	31.7	-	22.1	23.2	26.6	27.5
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	-	103.7	102.9	106.9	105.5	-	87.0	86.3	90.5	89.3
Glass products made of purchased glass	-	15.7	16.0	16.8	16.8	-	12.6	12.9	13.7	13.7
Cement, hydraulic	-	38.1	35.8	42.1	41.2	-	30.6	28.3	34.5	33.7
Structural clay products	-	66.6	64.4	76.0	74.5	-	56.9	54.6	65.9	64.5
Pottery and related products	-	43.3	43.1	48.8	49.2	-	36.6	36.4	41.7	42.3
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	-	110.3	108.0	118.5	116.4	-	86.6	83.5	93.2	91.0
Cut-stone and stone products	-	17.7	17.2	18.1	18.0	-	15.3	14.8	15.6	15.4
Misc. nonmetallic mineral products	-	93.5	92.3	100.1	100.8	-	63.8	62.1	69.9	70.8

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

Table B-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	All employees					Production workers[1]				
	May 1961	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	May 1960	Apr. 1960	May. 1961	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	May 1960	Apr. 1960
Durable Goods—Continued										
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1,083.4	1,063.6	1,051.8	1,224.9	1,250.5	865.9	846.0	832.7	992.6	1,019.8
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	-	500.5	488.6	606.5	620.5	-	399.7	387.2	495.3	510.6
Iron and steel foundries	-	199.7	200.4	222.5	227.5	-	167.5	167.8	188.8	194.0
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	-	52.8	53.3	58.6	59.4	-	40.7	41.0	46.1	47.2
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	-	11.3	11.3	12.1	12.4	-	8.3	8.1	8.9	9.1
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals	-	108.9	107.9	112.2	113.6	-	81.4	80.4	84.2	85.6
Nonferrous foundries	-	54.9	55.0	61.1	62.8	-	43.9	44.0	49.6	51.2
Miscellaneous primary metal industries	-	135.5	135.3	151.9	154.3	-	104.5	104.2	119.7	122.1
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	1,025.3	1,000.3	987.8	1,080.8	1,079.8	784.8	762.3	750.2	836.5	836.8
Tin cans and other tinware	-	57.9	56.8	62.2	59.5	-	49.9	48.7	54.3	51.7
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	-	120.7	123.4	133.0	134.0	-	92.5	95.1	104.4	105.4
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	-	106.6	105.3	116.0	116.1	-	79.5	78.6	88.1	88.5
Fabricated structural metal products	-	274.7	270.6	287.7	282.0	-	193.6	189.5	204.4	199.7
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	-	214.4	207.2	236.5	237.2	-	172.2	165.1	192.9	193.7
Lighting fixtures	-	45.5	45.5	48.1	49.8	-	34.7	34.7	37.0	38.6
Fabricated wire products	-	51.0	49.8	57.4	58.1	-	40.1	39.0	45.9	46.6
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	-	129.5	129.2	139.9	143.1	-	99.8	99.5	109.5	112.6
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL)	1,576.8	1,577.6	1,573.9	1,660.9	1,677.8	1,080.9	1,081.1	1,076.3	1,159.3	1,176.4
Engines and turbines	-	97.4	96.3	103.2	104.3	-	59.6	58.0	64.5	65.8
Agricultural machinery and tractors	-	156.1	153.9	149.3	153.4	-	110.4	108.6	101.7	105.5
Construction and mining machinery	-	113.3	112.3	130.3	132.5	-	76.3	75.5	89.9	91.4
Metalworking machinery	-	244.3	245.0	263.5	264.7	-	176.8	177.4	195.7	196.4
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	-	171.3	172.1	176.5	176.1	-	117.0	117.8	123.5	123.1
General industrial machinery	-	211.7	212.1	230.1	231.0	-	130.2	130.1	146.5	147.5
Office and store machines and devices	-	143.1	142.2	138.9	139.0	-	91.7	90.6	92.3	92.9
Service-industry and household machines	-	183.7	184.0	196.5	197.7	-	133.6	133.5	146.9	148.4
Miscellaneous machinery parts	-	256.7	256.0	272.6	279.1	-	185.5	184.8	198.3	205.4
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	1,292.0	1,284.2	1,288.6	1,289.6	1,293.7	834.0	828.0	830.2	855.1	860.4
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	-	404.9	404.6	414.8	417.9	-	266.9	266.0	279.3	283.1
Electrical appliances	-	37.4	37.3	38.9	39.3	-	27.3	27.2	29.1	29.5
Insulated wire and cable	-	27.8	28.4	28.6	28.3	-	21.2	21.5	22.0	21.8
Electrical equipment for vehicles	-	63.7	65.3	70.9	72.6	-	47.4	48.8	54.3	56.0
Electric lamps	-	26.0	26.2	29.5	29.8	-	22.3	22.6	25.8	25.9
Communication equipment	-	677.5	679.5	658.0	657.5	-	409.5	410.1	408.8	408.8
Miscellaneous electrical products	-	46.9	47.3	48.9	48.3	-	33.4	34.0	35.8	35.3
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	1,534.6	1,491.1	1,499.4	1,652.8	1,665.1	1,056.5	1,015.0	1,012.6	1,173.6	1,187.1
Motor vehicles and equipment	-	652.6	655.3	785.0	790.8	-	496.1	489.1	615.8	622.9
Aircraft and parts	-	643.3	647.5	658.3	668.7	-	363.7	367.1	388.0	398.1
Aircraft	-	363.9	367.4	381.4	387.0	-	202.7	205.0	223.5	229.1
Aircraft engines and parts	-	141.4	141.3	138.7	139.8	-	83.4	83.3	82.4	83.3
Aircraft propellers and parts	-	12.7	12.7	14.1	13.9	-	7.3	7.3	8.5	8.5
Other aircraft parts and equipment	-	125.3	126.1	124.1	128.0	-	70.3	71.5	73.6	77.2
Ship and boat building and repairing	-	141.5	142.4	137.4	135.6	-	117.1	118.2	114.7	113.1
Ship building and repairing	-	120.5	122.0	112.3	110.1	-	99.3	100.9	93.0	90.9
Boat building and repairing	-	21.0	20.4	25.1	25.5	-	17.8	17.3	21.7	22.2
Railroad equipment	-	44.4	45.2	61.6	59.6	-	30.9	31.3	46.7	44.7
Other transportation equipment	-	9.3	9.0	10.5	10.4	-	7.2	6.9	8.4	8.3
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	337.4	334.8	335.9	351.3	353.1	212.0	210.6	210.7	227.7	229.8
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments	-	64.3	65.1	66.0	66.3	-	34.7	35.0	35.8	36.0
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments	-	97.4	96.7	100.2	100.3	-	62.3	61.6	66.4	66.8
Optical instruments and lenses	-	17.6	17.9	18.4	18.4	-	11.6	11.9	12.7	12.7
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments	-	44.5	44.6	45.1	45.3	-	29.7	29.7	30.2	30.4
Ophthalmic goods	-	24.4	24.3	27.6	27.6	-	18.7	18.5	21.5	21.7
Photographic apparatus	-	62.9	63.3	65.5	65.6	-	35.6	35.7	38.7	38.7
Watches and clocks	-	23.7	24.0	28.5	29.6	-	18.0	18.3	22.4	23.5

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

Table B-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	All employees					Production workers[1]				
	May 1961	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	May 1960	Apr. 1960	May 1961	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	May 1960	Apr. 1960
Durable Goods—Continued										
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	489.3	482.8	478.6	498.7	496.5	384.8	379.0	374.5	397.3	395.1
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	-	43.9	43.9	45.7	46.0	-	34.6	34.7	36.3	36.5
Musical instruments and parts	-	17.7	17.7	18.6	19.1	-	14.2	14.4	15.3	15.7
Toys and sporting goods	-	90.9	86.1	93.2	88.1	-	74.8	70.0	78.5	73.4
Pens, pencils, other office supplies	-	31.4	31.5	31.6	31.5	-	22.7	23.0	23.6	23.4
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	-	52.6	54.1	58.1	59.1	-	41.3	42.8	46.8	47.9
Fabricated plastics products	-	92.7	91.4	94.8	95.4	-	71.3	69.7	74.2	74.9
Other manufacturing industries	-	153.6	153.9	156.7	157.3	-	120.1	119.9	122.6	123.3
Nondurable Goods										
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	1,407.3	1,393.7	1,381.8	1,414.9	1,404.1	958.1	944.3	931.8	967.4	959.5
Meat products	-	292.3	291.6	297.2	292.6	-	230.6	229.7	235.7	232.1
Dairy products	-	92.5	91.0	97.8	94.6	-	61.4	59.8	66.7	63.7
Canning and preserving	-	191.9	182.9	184.7	185.9	-	156.4	147.5	150.8	152.0
Grain-mill products	-	107.6	107.7	108.9	108.8	-	74.0	74.0	75.0	74.4
Bakery products	-	283.5	284.1	286.1	287.0	-	157.8	158.2	160.9	161.7
Sugar	-	26.5	24.4	25.1	26.1	-	21.0	18.8	19.8	20.8
Confectionery and related products	-	67.6	70.4	69.5	70.2	-	52.9	55.2	54.8	55.4
Beverages	-	202.3	200.4	211.1	206.3	-	104.3	103.1	112.2	108.9
Miscellaneous food products	-	129.5	129.3	134.5	132.6	-	85.9	85.5	91.5	90.5
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	73.3	74.4	78.0	78.5	79.1	63.4	64.4	67.9	68.3	69.1
Cigarettes	-	37.1	37.3	37.7	37.9	-	31.9	32.0	32.5	32.6
Cigars	-	22.6	23.2	25.5	25.6	-	21.0	21.6	23.7	24.0
Tobacco and snuff	-	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.2	-	4.9	4.9	5.2	5.2
Tobacco stemming and redrying	-	8.8	11.6	9.1	9.4	-	6.6	9.4	6.9	7.3
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS	916.0	908.4	900.6	956.3	955.1	822.9	814.9	807.1	862.9	861.4
Scouring and combing plants	-	5.0	4.8	5.4	5.3	-	4.5	4.4	4.9	4.8
Yarn and thread mills	-	98.6	97.8	105.7	105.9	-	90.3	89.6	97.6	97.7
Broad-woven fabric mills	-	369.4	369.5	392.9	395.3	-	340.9	341.0	364.7	366.9
Narrow fabrics and smallwares	-	27.8	27.5	29.3	29.4	-	24.2	23.9	25.6	25.8
Knitting mills	-	216.7	211.8	221.6	217.5	-	195.8	190.8	200.7	196.7
Dyeing and finishing textiles	-	86.8	86.0	89.9	89.9	-	74.5	73.8	77.7	77.8
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	-	41.7	42.2	44.9	45.8	-	34.2	34.7	37.2	38.0
Hats (except cloth and millinery)	-	8.7	8.7	10.1	9.6	-	7.5	7.5	8.9	8.3
Miscellaneous textile goods	-	53.7	52.3	56.5	56.4	-	43.0	41.4	45.6	45.4
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS	1,156.7	1,168.9	1,200.9	1,207.9	1,211.2	1,029.5	1,041.2	1,073.6	1,079.1	1,082.4
Men's and boys' suits and coats	-	105.7	110.9	115.0	114.3	-	93.9	98.9	103.5	102.3
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	-	341.3	340.3	353.7	349.6	-	309.4	309.2	322.9	318.8
Women's outerwear	-	330.1	347.0	328.1	335.7	-	296.5	313.0	293.0	300.9
Women's, children's under garments	-	113.2	113.7	118.4	120.0	-	100.7	101.4	105.5	107.5
Millinery	-	15.8	23.4	14.9	17.8	-	13.9	21.4	13.0	15.9
Children's outerwear	-	66.2	70.8	73.2	69.6	-	59.3	63.6	65.5	61.9
Fur goods	-	6.2	5.9	6.9	6.6	-	4.7	4.5	5.2	4.9
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories	-	57.3	58.1	59.6	60.2	-	51.2	52.1	53.8	54.4
Other fabricated textile products	-	133.1	130.8	138.1	137.4	-	111.6	109.5	116.7	115.8
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	546.0	546.0	545.5	562.7	562.3	434.8	433.7	432.4	449.2	448.3
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	-	268.2	268.4	274.4	274.0	-	216.7	216.3	222.8	222.5
Paperboard containers and boxes	-	144.9	145.1	151.7	152.2	-	114.8	115.0	121.5	121.3
Other paper and allied products	-	132.9	132.0	136.6	136.1	-	102.2	101.1	104.9	104.5
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES	892.9	894.0	896.7	885.9	886.3	568.6	569.1	571.4	566.8	567.5
Newspapers	-	329.9	329.7	329.4	327.7	-	163.6	163.5	164.0	162.9
Periodicals	-	64.9	64.9	62.7	63.9	-	28.0	27.5	27.0	27.7
Books	-	64.9	64.6	62.2	62.3	-	39.3	38.7	37.4	37.6
Commercial printing	-	228.8	230.6	227.3	229.3	-	183.0	185.1	182.5	184.6
Lithographing	-	69.0	69.1	68.4	68.6	-	52.3	52.5	51.8	52.1
Greeting cards	-	20.6	20.7	20.6	20.5	-	13.9	14.0	14.6	14.5
Bookbinding and related industries	-	47.4	48.0	48.0	48.0	-	36.9	37.5	37.7	37.6
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services	-	68.5	69.1	67.3	66.0	-	52.1	52.6	51.8	50.5

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

Table B-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	All employees					Production workers[1]				
	May 1961	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	May 1960	Apr. 1960	May 1961	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	May 1960	Apr. 1960
Nondurable Goods—Continued										
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	881.7	880.7	872.9	879.6	882.3	538.9	539.5	531.6	546.7	551.0
Industrial inorganic chemicals	-	103.9	103.7	104.7	104.6	-	68.2	68.1	69.2	69.3
Industrial organic chemicals	-	340.4	338.7	340.2	338.3	-	206.0	203.3	210.0	208.9
Drugs and medicines	-	102.9	102.9	105.4	105.5	-	55.0	55.0	56.6	56.7
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations	-	55.0	54.2	52.8	52.7	-	32.8	31.9	30.8	30.8
Paints, pigments, and fillers	-	75.1	74.4	77.8	77.3	-	44.1	43.0	46.3	46.1
Gum and wood chemicals	-	7.7	7.6	7.9	7.8	-	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.4
Fertilizers	-	47.2	43.8	44.1	48.8	-	36.8	33.6	34.1	38.7
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	-	36.7	37.1	37.5	39.2	-	24.4	24.9	24.9	26.5
Miscellaneous chemicals	-	111.8	110.5	109.2	108.1	-	66.0	65.6	68.4	67.6
PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL	218.9	217.3	216.2	231.9	232.4	145.1	143.2	142.1	154.9	154.4
Petroleum refining	-	175.0	175.0	183.2	183.7	-	111.1	111.1	116.7	116.3
Coke, other petroleum and coal products	-	42.3	41.2	48.7	48.7	-	32.1	31.0	38.2	38.1
RUBBER PRODUCTS	243.2	239.5	238.7	257.1	260.2	184.2	180.8	179.7	197.6	200.7
Tires and inner tubes	-	93.5	94.3	103.4	104.4	-	67.5	68.1	77.0	78.1
Rubber footwear	-	23.0	22.7	21.9	22.5	-	19.3	19.1	18.1	18.5
Other rubber products	-	123.0	121.7	131.8	133.3	-	94.0	92.5	102.5	104.1
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	351.7	351.4	359.7	357.6	359.3	310.8	310.1	317.6	315.2	316.9
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished	-	32.5	32.3	34.0	34.1	-	28.3	28.1	29.7	29.8
Industrial leather belting and packing	-	4.7	4.7	4.2	4.4	-	3.6	3.6	3.1	3.3
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	-	19.8	20.1	18.7	18.6	-	17.6	17.9	16.6	16.6
Footwear (except rubber)	-	235.4	242.4	238.8	240.1	-	210.0	216.4	212.3	213.7
Luggage	-	14.6	13.9	15.8	15.6	-	12.2	11.4	13.5	13.3
Handbags and small leather goods	-	30.0	32.5	30.2	30.9	-	25.8	28.3	26.0	26.5
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods	-	14.4	13.8	15.9	15.6	-	12.6	11.9	14.0	13.7
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	3,772	3,755	3,749	3,924	3,917	-	-	-	-	-
TRANSPORTATION	2,443	2,429	2,420	2,585	2,579	-	-	-	-	-
Interstate railroads	-	814.9	812.9	914.5	909.8	-	-	-	-	-
Class I railroads	-	708.0	705.9	801.9	796.6	-	-	-	-	-
Local railways and bus lines	-	88.5	88.5	91.3	91.4	-	-	-	-	-
Trucking and warehousing	-	850.4	848.4	880.3	880.6	-	-	-	-	-
Other transportation and services	-	675.0	670.0	698.6	697.6	-	-	-	-	-
Bus lines, except local	-	40.2	39.4	40.0	38.8	-	-	-	-	-
Air transportation (common carrier)	-	149.5	148.0	153.0	153.1	-	-	-	-	-
Pipe-line transportation (except natural gas)	-	23.5	23.5	24.1	24.1	-	-	-	-	-
COMMUNICATION	730	729	731	741	740	-	-	-	-	-
Telephone	-	693.4	694.8	704.0	702.6	-	-	-	-	-
Telegraph	-	35.4	35.4	36.6	37.0	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES	599	597	598	598	598	-	527	528	529	530
Gas and electric utilities	-	572.7	574.3	574.6	574.2	-	505.9	507.2	508.0	508.9
Electric light and power utilities	-	252.1	252.1	254.1	254.0	-	216.0	216.0	218.2	218.9
Gas utilities	-	152.6	154.6	153.2	153.4	-	136.3	138.0	136.9	137.6
Electric light and gas utilities combined	-	168.0	167.6	167.3	166.8	-	153.6	153.2	152.9	152.4
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified	-	23.9	23.7	23.7	23.8	-	20.7	20.5	20.9	20.9
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	11,425	11,380	11,337	11,543	11,620	-	-	-	-	-
WHOLESALE TRADE	3,081	3,086	3,091	3,111	3,120	-	2,635	2,638	2,670	2,679
Wholesalers, full-service and limited-function	-	1,825.6	1,827.4	1,851.4	1,856.4	-	1,572.0	1,575.1	1,606.3	1,612.6
Automotive	-	140.3	139.7	140.5	139.6	-	119.9	119.5	121.0	120.5
Groceries, food specialties, beer, wines, and liquors	-	314.5	317.1	313.0	315.1	-	278.3	280.7	277.9	279.8
Electrical goods, machinery, hardware, and plumbing equipment	-	440.2	440.0	455.2	455.5	-	375.0	375.3	392.4	392.6
Other full-service and limited-function wholesalers	-	930.6	930.6	942.7	946.2	-	798.8	799.6	815.0	819.7
Wholesale distributors, other	-	1,260.3	1,263.1	1,259.3	1,263.1	-	1,062.9	1,063.1	1,063.7	1,066.7

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

Table B-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	All employees					Production workers[1]				
	May 1961	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	May 1960	Apr. 1960	May 1961	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	May 1960	Apr. 1960
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE—Continued										
RETAIL TRADE	8,344	8,294	8,246	8,432	8,500	-	-	-	-	-
General merchandise stores		1,441.0	1,435.7	1,465.6	1,511.0	-	1,329.2	1,329.1	1,362.4	1,407.7
Department stores and general mail-order houses	-	918.6	920.3	932.1	944.8	-	843.3	845.7	859.4	872.0
Other general merchandise stores	-	522.4	515.4	533.5	566.2	-	485.9	483.4	503.0	535.7
Food and liquor stores		1,631.3	1,631.6	1,648.7	1,649.0	-	1,486.7	1,485.2	1,508.6	1,512.6
Grocery, meat, and vegetable markets	-	1,195.4	1,198.9	1,200.7	1,199.8	-	1,118.9	1,121.0	1,126.2	1,127.8
Dairy-product stores and dealers	-	219.7	214.8	222.8	220.2	-	183.4	179.2	188.7	185.8
Other food and liquor stores	-	216.2	217.9	225.2	229.0	-	184.4	185.0	193.7	199.0
Automotive and accessories dealers		789.9	784.0	819.0	815.0	-	692.1	686.3	722.5	720.0
Apparel and accessories stores		604.3	608.3	626.7	679.6	-	546.2	549.9	570.2	623.8
Other retail trade[2]		3,827.4	3,786.1	3,872.2	3,845.5	-	2,069.7	2,057.0	2,095.4	2,096.5
Furniture and appliance stores	-	386.1	387.9	399.0	397.4	-	345.5	348.0	358.7	358.4
Drug stores	-	391.7	390.3	392.0	396.4	-	369.8	368.8	371.6	375.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	2,528	2,518	2,507	2,469	2,463	-	-	-	-	-
Banks and trust companies	-	684.7	685.1	662.9	663.2	-	-	-	-	-
Security dealers and exchanges	-	107.9	105.6	99.9	99.9	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance carriers and agents	-	956.9	955.6	922.3	922.5	-	-	-	-	-
Other finance agencies and real estate	-	768.4	760.4	783.5	777.4	-	-	-	-	-
SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS	6,751	6,679	6,566	6,717	6,644	-	-	-	-	-
Hotels and lodging places	-	464.0	442.5	497.1	479.3	-	-	-	-	-
Personal services:										
Laundries	-	299.0	298.3	311.5	308.4	-	-	-	-	-
Cleaning and dyeing plants	-	178.7	176.3	179.4	177.4	-	-	-	-	-
Motion pictures	-	187.9	182.7	190.3	189.7	-	-	-	-	-
GOVERNMENT	8,752	8,728	8,705	8,449	8,553	-	-	-	-	-
FEDERAL[3]	2,202	2,198	2,186	2,212	2,334	-	-	-	-	-
Executive	-	2,170.2	2,158.5	2,184.6	2,306.8	-	-	-	-	-
Department of Defense	-	911.0	909.0	917.1	916.5	-	-	-	-	-
Post Office Department	-	570.4	566.1	553.3	553.0	-	-	-	-	-
Other agencies	-	688.8	683.4	714.2	837.3	-	-	-	-	-
Legislative	-	22.9	22.6	22.5	22.5	-	-	-	-	-
Judicial	-	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	-	-	-	-	-
STATE AND LOCAL	6,550	6,530	6,519	6,237	6,219	-	-	-	-	-
State	-	1,655.9	1,642.7	1,578.8	1,572.8	-	-	-	-	-
Local	-	4,874.4	4,876.0	4,658.0	4,646.4	-	-	-	-	-
Education	-	3,177.2	3,176.3	2,978.5	2,987.4	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	3,353.1	3,342.4	3,258.3	3,231.8	-	-	-	-	-

[1] For mining and manufacturing, data refer to production and related workers; for contract construction, to construction workers; and for all other industries, to nonsupervisory workers.

[2] Data for nonsupervisory workers exclude eating and drinking places.

[3] Data are prepared by the U.S. Civil Service Commission and relate to civilian employment only.

NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.
Data relate to the United States without Alaska and Hawaii.

Table B-3: Federal military personnel

(In thousands)

Branch[1]	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960	Branch[1]	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960
TOTAL	2,514	2,521	2,503	Navy	620.4	622.8	613.1
Army	864.6	871.0	870.2	Marine Corps	176.2	175.7	171.6
Air Force	821.2	820.3	817.2	Coast Guard	31.4	31.4	30.7

[1] Data refer to forces both in continental United States and abroad.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Defense and U.S. Department of Treasury.

Table B-4: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and selected groups, seasonally adjusted

(In thousands)

Industry division and group	All employees			Production workers		
	May 1961	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	May 1961	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961
Total	52,672	52,459	52,166	-	-	-
Total without Alaska and Hawaii[1]	52,433	52,226	51,939	-	-	-
Mining	638	629	622	-	-	-
Contract construction	2,709	2,777	2,715	-	-	-
Manufacturing	15,867	15,672	15,541	11,795	11,605	11,455
Durable goods	9,014	8,857	8,781	6,580	6,432	6,339
Nondurable goods	6,853	6,815	6,760	5,215	5,173	5,116
Durable Goods						
Ordnance and accessories	154	152	153	73	73	73
Lumber and wood products	605	597	578	539	531	513
Furniture and fixtures	376	370	363	312	307	300
Stone, clay, and glass products	527	516	509	422	412	404
Primary metal industries	1,087	1,064	1,048	870	846	829
Fabricated metal products	1,029	1,000	981	789	762	743
Machinery (except electrical)	1,566	1,562	1,558	1,070	1,065	1,060
Electrical machinery	1,300	1,284	1,281	842	828	822
Transportation equipment	1,535	1,491	1,499	1,057	1,015	1,013
Instruments and related products	338	334	334	213	210	209
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	497	487	477	393	383	373
Nondurable Goods						
Food and kindred products	1,480	1,493	1,499	1,027	1,036	1,041
Tobacco manufactures	83	84	86	73	74	76
Textile-mill products	920	908	893	827	815	799
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,212	1,192	1,164	1,084	1,062	1,038
Paper and allied products	550	550	548	439	438	434
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	896	897	897	572	572	571
Chemicals and allied products	887	876	865	542	535	524
Products of petroleum and coal	218	218	217	144	144	143
Rubber products	244	243	239	185	184	180
Leather and leather products	363	354	352	322	313	310
Transportation and public utilities	3,775	3,762	3,768	-	-	-
Transportation	2,443	2,429	2,432	-	-	-
Communication	730	733	735	-	-	-
Other public utilities	602	600	601	-	-	-
Wholesale and retail trade	11,556	11,537	11,479	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	3,128	3,117	3,107	-	-	-
Retail trade	8,428	8,420	8,372	-	-	-
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2,528	2,518	2,520	-	-	-
Service and miscellaneous	6,651	6,646	6,632	-	-	-
Government	8,709	8,685	8,662	-	-	-
Federal	2,224	2,220	2,208	-	-	-
State and local	6,485	6,465	6,454	-	-	-

[1] Detail adds to the total without Alaska and Hawaii.

NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

Table B-5: Employees in private and Government shipyards, by region

(In thousands)

Region[1]	April 1961			March 1961			April 1960		
	Total	Private	Navy	Total	Private	Navy	Total	Private	Navy
ALL REGIONS	213.6	120.5	93.1	214.9	122.0	92.9	201.4	110.1	91.3
North Atlantic[2]	96.6	55.0	41.6	98.1	56.5	41.6	83.6	43.0	40.6
South Atlantic	37.7	19.7	18.0	37.8	19.8	18.0	37.7	19.4	18.3
Gulf	19.9	19.9	-	19.0	19.0	-	22.5	22.5	-
Pacific	52.2	18.7	33.5	52.0	18.7	33.3	48.9	16.5	32.4
Great Lakes	3.8	3.8	-	4.4	4.4	-	5.1	5.1	-
Inland	3.4	3.4	-	3.6	3.6	-	3.6	3.6	-

[1] The North Atlantic region includes all yards bordering on the Atlantic in Conn., Del., Maine, Md., Mass., N.H., N.J., N.Y., Pa., R.I., Vt. The South Atlantic region includes all yards bordering on the Atlantic in Ga., N.C., S.C., Va. The Gulf region includes all yards in Fla., and all yards bordering on the Gulf of Mexico in Ala., La., Miss., Tex. The Pacific region includes all yards in Calif., Oregon., Wash. The Great Lakes region includes all yards bordering on the Great Lakes in Ill., Mich., Minn., N.Y., Ohio, Pa., Wis. The Inland region includes all other yards. [2] Navy data include Curtis Bay Coast Guard Yard.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table B-7: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and State

(In thousands)

State	TOTAL			Mining			Contract construction		
	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960
Alabama	761.5	757.5	776.5	11.5	11.5	13.2	38.0	36.8	39.6
Alaska	53.9	52.2	51.8	1.0	.9	1.0	3.7	3.2	3.8
Arizona	344.1	342.3	333.2	15.3	15.3	15.3	32.6	32.0	33.0
Arkansas	358.1	357.6	368.6	5.2	5.1	5.3	17.3	18.0	19.5
California	4,926.5	4,888.8	4,863.2	31.1	30.8	31.2	300.0	288.6	304.6
Colorado	509.2	506.7	500.7	14.8	14.9	15.2	30.5	30.9	30.6
Connecticut	908.7	897.2	914.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	44.1	39.2	41.5
Delaware	146.7	146.1	152.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	9.9	9.4	10.6
District of Columbia	536.2	533.8	530.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	19.0	18.0	20.6
Florida	1,320.2	1,332.4	1,343.8	9.1	9.0	8.5	102.5	103.0	118.8
Georgia	1,020.3	1,014.8	1,050.7	5.5	5.6	5.6	48.9	47.3	54.2
Idaho	152.7	148.6	153.8	3.3	3.3	3.3	9.1	7.3	9.4
Illinois	3,337.9	3,306.4	3,424.9	25.9	26.3	27.7	167.2	152.0	163.6
Indiana	1,371.9	1,355.1	1,440.3	9.7	9.3	10.3	62.1	55.0	63.4
Iowa	673.2	662.5	673.7	2.6	2.3	2.9	29.6	25.8	31.7
Kansas	550.6	547.7	558.9	16.2	15.9	17.2	34.4	32.5	32.0
Kentucky	637.7	628.4	654.3	30.8	31.1	34.1	35.9	31.6	36.8
Louisiana	770.8	769.6	792.6	42.5	42.6	44.2	47.5	47.3	54.5
Maine	266.1	263.6	267.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	11.4	10.3	11.7
Maryland	895.7	885.1	890.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	58.1	53.7	59.5
Massachusetts	1,891.5	1,874.4	1,905.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	68.9	60.4	74.8
Michigan	2,196.6	2,118.7	2,333.6	12.6	12.6	15.2	85.1	79.4	82.3
Minnesota	896.5	878.8	912.9	14.6	14.4	17.7	45.7	40.5	46.5
Mississippi	396.7	393.2	399.3	6.3	6.3	6.8	19.1	18.1	19.4
Missouri	1,316.1	1,310.7	1,349.6	7.5	7.4	7.7	62.1	57.9	61.0
Montana	163.0	159.8	163.4	6.9	6.8	7.5	11.3	10.4	10.2
Nebraska	379.0	372.7	375.3	2.5	2.1	2.5	23.8	21.4	21.5
Nevada	102.0	99.7	100.3	3.2	3.2	3.5	7.9	7.2	7.6
New Hampshire	190.6	188.7	191.4	.2	.2	.2	7.8	6.8	8.4
New Jersey	1,979.9	1,959.1	2,007.2	3.6	3.4	3.5	100.4	92.2	98.9
New Mexico	236.3	234.0	236.7	20.1	19.7	20.8	17.8	17.5	19.1
New York	6,078.5	6,055.4	6,149.4	8.4	7.9	9.5	238.9	220.8	253.9
North Carolina	1,173.6	1,170.1	1,191.2	3.1	3.0	3.1	63.1	61.3	68.3
North Dakota	120.8	117.6	121.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	7.5	5.6	7.7
Ohio	2,985.8	2,958.3	3,146.8	19.0	18.9	19.9	118.7	108.7	129.9
Oklahoma	571.9	571.3	583.1	43.6	43.9	46.0	30.7	31.1	34.2
Oregon	489.4	481.9	500.0	1.3	1.3	1.1	22.0	19.9	24.3
Pennsylvania	3,600.1	3,570.7	3,744.3	49.4	49.2	61.9	150.1	131.8	152.5
Rhode Island	285.0	282.6	289.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	11.1	9.2	11.2
South Carolina	574.4	573.6	583.1	1.6	1.6	1.6	35.6	35.0	35.0
South Dakota	135.7	133.3	136.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	10.0	8.8	9.6
Tennessee	897.3	895.7	920.7	6.5	6.4	7.1	40.0	38.7	43.9
Texas	2,503.1	2,484.8	2,511.6	119.8	120.3	124.7	169.7	166.5	165.1
Utah	258.9	252.6	260.9	12.9	13.0	14.2	13.4	11.3	13.8
Vermont	102.9	101.5	104.6	1.2	1.2	1.3	4.5	3.9	5.0
Virginia	1,008.8	998.7	1,015.8	17.0	16.8	17.2	67.2	62.5	65.3
Washington	801.2	787.5	810.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	43.1	39.9	44.5
West Virginia	440.1	430.5	465.7	45.8	46.4	58.1	18.5	16.9	18.8
Wisconsin	1,152.1	1,135.4	1,173.0	2.9	2.8	3.4	51.0	47.2	48.3
Wyoming	93.4	90.8	94.8	10.2	9.9	9.7	9.8	8.9	12.1

See footnotes at end of table.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table B-7: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and State--Continued

(In thousands)

State	Manufacturing			Transportation and public utilities			Wholesale and retail trade		
	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960
Alabama	224.7	223.1	238.3	48.1	48.3	49.9	151.1	150.4	151.9
Alaska	4.2	3.8	4.7	7.0	6.7	6.0	7.9	7.6	7.2
Arizona	49.4	49.3	49.3	24.3	24.0	24.4	83.9	83.6	80.0
Arkansas	96.2	94.9	102.4	26.9	26.9	27.8	79.4	79.7	80.7
California	1,293.2	1,288.5	1,324.1	351.9	349.2	356.6	1,086.3	1,077.4	1,063.5
Colorado	88.5	87.9	84.2	42.3	42.0	43.6	120.4	119.6	120.1
Connecticut	395.2	394.2	412.8	44.4	43.6	44.2	161.1	158.8	157.6
Delaware	53.5	53.5	58.0	10.7	10.7	11.5	28.6	28.7	28.8
District of Columbia	20.3	20.2	20.5	28.1	28.1	27.9	82.6	83.0	83.9
Florida	211.1	213.0	208.2	100.7	100.5	101.4	359.5	364.0	372.5
Georgia	323.5	321.6	342.6	71.0	70.8	73.1	215.0	215.0	221.6
Idaho	27.9	27.1	28.8	14.4	14.3	15.1	39.2	38.7	39.3
Illinois	1,117.8	1,115.8	1,204.0	271.0	271.4	284.4	719.8	716.8	723.8
Indiana	544.7	539.8	601.4	89.3	88.3	94.7	275.5	274.3	282.9
Iowa	170.2	169.6	173.6	52.2	52.1	53.9	171.0	167.3	170.0
Kansas	109.1	108.8	115.7	51.2	51.2	53.5	129.7	128.5	130.9
Kentucky	158.7	160.7	172.3	49.3	49.3	52.2	138.6	133.9	137.7
Louisiana	134.6	134.6	141.8	81.1	81.1	83.8	181.2	180.9	184.7
Maine	97.2	97.9	98.4	17.6	17.6	17.8	53.5	51.8	53.6
Maryland	254.4	252.8	257.4	69.8	69.5	73.5	190.7	189.6	188.7
Massachusetts	675.1	680.2	695.4	103.2	103.6	106.3	386.5	378.3	386.3
Michigan	857.0	798.5	970.5	125.9	124.3	136.8	432.2	421.8	444.9
Minnesota	218.6	216.4	223.8	76.3	74.4	82.8	222.7	219.2	226.8
Mississippi	117.3	115.5	120.9	24.9	24.7	25.5	84.2	83.7	83.6
Missouri	368.1	369.4	393.4	119.2	119.0	122.9	303.6	304.1	313.3
Montana	18.1	17.8	19.3	18.0	17.8	19.0	39.9	38.9	40.0
Nebraska	64.4	64.4	64.7	35.8	35.7	37.5	93.6	92.2	92.6
Nevada	5.3	5.2	5.2	9.1	9.0	9.0	19.4	18.9	19.2
New Hampshire	84.8	85.2	87.1	9.6	9.5	9.6	34.5	33.7	33.6
New Jersey	764.9	767.0	804.3	147.7	147.3	147.4	373.2	368.8	375.9
New Mexico	15.7	15.5	16.6	19.2	19.3	20.3	49.9	49.3	49.2
New York	1,796.2	1,812.7	1,878.5	475.8	478.3	483.9	1,226.9	1,223.9	1,246.9
North Carolina	484.7	484.0	500.0	64.3	63.9	65.5	219.7	220.3	221.4
North Dakota	6.8	6.5	6.4	12.2	11.8	12.5	35.8	35.5	37.3
Ohio	1,144.8	1,139.2	1,287.8	196.3	196.0	211.4	598.3	594.7	607.5
Oklahoma	82.7	82.0	87.1	46.4	46.7	47.6	134.5	135.1	137.3
Oregon	127.8	124.5	141.6	43.1	42.7	44.0	110.1	109.1	111.1
Pennsylvania	1,346.0	1,343.3	1,461.0	266.0	268.2	283.8	682.3	682.2	698.5
Rhode Island	112.3	112.5	118.7	14.8	14.8	14.5	54.3	53.9	53.7
South Carolina	239.9	239.8	244.5	24.8	24.8	25.4	98.9	99.0	102.8
South Dakota	12.5	12.4	12.7	9.9	9.8	10.0	36.4	36.3	38.1
Tennessee	305.6	304.4	314.9	52.8	53.2	55.0	185.3	185.9	193.7
Texas	480.8	480.4	491.8	218.9	219.6	227.5	639.8	630.8	643.4
Utah	45.6	44.4	45.4	20.9	20.6	22.0	57.8	56.8	58.1
Vermont	33.6	33.4	35.7	7.5	7.5	7.5	20.6	20.0	20.2
Virginia	268.1	268.2	273.9	82.0	81.6	83.3	213.1	212.3	216.2
Washington	210.9	205.8	215.5	60.0	59.0	60.8	175.2	172.9	178.3
West Virginia	119.3	117.8	126.1	41.6	41.2	44.9	79.6	79.2	84.6
Wisconsin	432.4	427.6	460.6	72.3	70.7	74.5	237.0	234.2	240.6
Wyoming	6.9	6.7	6.8	11.2	11.2	12.1	20.7	20.3	19.9

See footnotes at end of table.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

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Table B-7: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and State—Continued

(In thousands)

State	Finance, insurance, and real estate			Service and miscellaneous			Government		
	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960
Alabama	32.3	32.2	32.1	90.8	90.3	89.8	165.0	164.9	161.7
Alaska	1.5	1.5	1.5	5.6	5.6	5.2	23.0	22.9	22.4
Arizona	16.6	16.6	15.7	49.9	50.1	46.4	72.1	71.4	69.1
Arkansas	13.6	13.5	13.1	46.0	46.3	45.9	73.5	73.2	73.9
California	251.3	250.2	244.6	705.9	700.8	665.6	906.8	903.3	873.0
Colorado	25.2	25.2	25.0	76.0	75.2	74.1	111.5	111.0	107.9
Connecticut	54.6	54.5	52.2	114.0	111.4	111.9	95.3	95.4	94.1
Delaware	6.3	6.2	6.1	19.0	18.9	18.9	18.7	18.7	18.8
District of Columbia [3]	28.0	27.7	27.8	92.4	92.1	90.3	265.8	264.7	259.3
Florida	82.4	82.5	82.6	226.9	231.7	227.4	228.0	228.7	224.4
Georgia	49.1	49.1	48.2	113.6	112.8	114.1	193.7	192.6	191.3
Idaho	5.8	5.8	5.7	19.8	19.5	20.0	33.2	32.6	32.2
Illinois	179.1	177.9	174.1	427.0	417.5	426.3	430.1	428.8	421.0
Indiana	57.6	57.4	56.9	139.9	138.9	139.8	193.0	192.1	190.9
Iowa	32.4	32.0	31.4	95.9	94.1	93.0	119.3	119.3	117.2
Kansas	23.4	23.1	23.1	70.2	69.2	70.3	116.4	118.5	116.2
Kentucky	25.3	25.4	24.9	85.8	83.4	86.1	113.4	113.0	110.3
Louisiana	35.2	35.3	35.3	100.9	100.3	101.5	147.8	147.5	146.8
Maine	9.1	9.1	8.9	28.9	28.2	28.9	48.4	48.7	48.3
Maryland [3]	44.8	44.5	43.9	127.1	124.6	121.9	148.4	148.0	143.0
Massachusetts	102.2	102.4	98.7	303.3	296.8	296.9	252.3	252.7	247.5
Michigan	83.0	82.8	81.4	263.7	262.7	261.5	337.1	336.6	340.9
Minnesota	46.0	45.6	45.6	123.5	120.1	122.9	149.1	148.3	146.8
Mississippi	13.6	13.6	13.3	40.7	40.5	39.9	90.6	91.0	89.8
Missouri	70.7	70.7	70.3	185.6	183.9	184.5	199.3	198.3	196.5
Montana	6.8	6.8	6.7	22.5	21.9	22.4	39.5	39.4	38.3
Nebraska	23.1	23.0	22.3	55.3	54.3	54.8	80.4	79.6	79.3
Nevada	3.4	3.4	3.2	33.8	33.0	33.8	19.9	19.8	18.8
New Hampshire	7.3	7.3	7.1	23.3	22.8	22.9	23.1	23.2	22.5
New Jersey	90.5	89.7	89.4	257.6	249.2	248.8	242.0	241.5	239.0
New Mexico	9.5	9.4	9.5	38.2	37.5	36.9	65.9	65.8	64.3
New York	492.2	487.9	479.6	988.8	973.3	956.4	851.3	850.6	840.8
North Carolina	43.3	43.4	41.2	125.8	124.7	124.3	169.6	169.5	167.4
North Dakota	5.1	5.0	5.1	19.5	19.1	19.0	32.3	32.2	32.1
Ohio	120.6	119.7	117.5	373.5	367.7	368.7	414.6	413.5	404.1
Oklahoma	27.5	27.3	26.0	72.0	71.1	71.6	134.5	134.1	133.3
Oregon	21.0	20.9	20.5	65.4	65.0	62.8	98.7	98.5	94.6
Pennsylvania	153.4	153.0	151.9	507.8	498.6	495.2	445.1	444.4	439.5
Rhode Island	12.7	12.7	12.4	39.6	39.3	38.7	40.2	40.2	40.0
South Carolina	21.3	21.2	20.9	55.2	54.9	55.1	97.1	97.3	97.8
South Dakota	5.7	5.6	5.6	19.3	19.0	19.3	39.7	39.2	39.2
Tennessee	39.3	39.4	39.3	118.1	118.1	118.3	149.8	149.6	148.5
Texas	121.4	120.4	118.5	310.9	305.1	302.9	441.8	441.7	437.7
Utah	11.7	11.5	11.2	33.6	32.2	32.7	63.0	62.8	63.5
Vermont	4.0	4.0	3.9	15.3	15.5	15.2	16.3	16.3	16.0
Virginia [3]	44.5	43.8	43.2	122.1	119.6	123.2	194.8	193.9	193.5
Washington	37.8	37.6	38.5	103.9	102.3	102.1	168.6	168.4	169.2
West Virginia	12.8	12.7	12.8	50.5	49.1	50.9	72.0	67.1	69.4
Wisconsin	46.6	46.4	45.0	149.2	146.3	143.7	160.8	160.2	157.0
Wyoming	2.8	2.8	2.9	9.6	9.1	10.1	22.2	21.9	21.2

[1] Combined with construction.
[2] Combined with service.
[3] Federal employment in the Maryland and Virginia sectors of the District of Columbia metropolitan area is included in data for District of Columbia.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.
SOURCE: Cooperating State agencies listed on inside back cover.

Table B-3: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected areas, by industry division-Continued

(In thousands)

Industry division	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960
	ALABAMA						ARIZONA					
	Birmingham			Mobile			Phoenix			Tucson		
TOTAL	196.7	196.8	201.8	90.8	90.2	93.1	188.7	188.1	182.8	72.8	72.2	69.2
Mining	6.9	6.9	8.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	.6	.6	.6	2.8	2.8	2.8
Contract construction	13.1	13.2	12.3	5.0	5.1	4.9	17.5	17.5	18.3	7.1	6.9	7.1
Manufacturing	55.8	55.8	60.2	16.4	15.8	17.7	34.5	34.4	33.7	8.2	8.2	8.5
Trans. and pub. util.	16.2	16.2	16.5	9.3	9.3	10.3	12.9	12.8	13.0	5.3	5.3	5.4
Trade	45.9	46.1	46.6	19.5	19.5	20.2	50.4	50.1	48.0	16.6	16.6	15.8
Finance	13.6	13.6	13.5	4.0	4.0	4.1	11.7	11.7	11.2	3.1	3.1	2.8
Service	23.5	23.5	23.3	10.4	10.3	10.3	28.0	28.0	26.3	13.3	13.3	11.5
Government	21.7	21.5	21.3	26.2	26.2	25.6	33.1	33.0	31.7	16.4	16.0	15.3
	ARKANSAS											
	Fayetteville			Fort Smith			Little Rock-N. Little Rock			Pine Bluff		
TOTAL	13.4	13.2	13.3	22.1	22.2	22.5	78.7	78.3	81.1	16.8	16.6	17.5
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	.2	.2	.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	.7	.6	.7	1.2	1.3	1.2	4.8	4.9	5.9	.7	.6	.9
Manufacturing	3.8	3.7	3.8	8.1	8.1	8.4	14.6	14.5	15.5	4.7	4.7	5.2
Trans. and pub. util.	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.7	1.6	1.7	7.6	7.6	7.8	2.3	2.3	2.4
Trade	2.7	2.7	2.7	5.2	5.3	5.4	18.1	18.0	19.0	3.3	3.4	3.4
Finance	.4	.4	.4	.7	.7	.6	6.2	6.2	5.9	.6	.6	.5
Service	1.6	1.6	1.7	3.1	3.1	3.0	11.6	11.5	11.5	1.6	1.6	1.6
Government	3.1	3.0	3.0	1.9	1.9	2.1	15.7	15.7	15.5	3.5	3.5	3.6
	CALIFORNIA											
	Fresno			Los Angeles-Long Beach [2]			Sacramento			San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario		
TOTAL	-	-	-	2,347.2	2,342.8	2,351.1	170.7	167.7	165.4	-	-	-
Mining	-	-	-	11.6	11.6	12.1	.2	.2	.2	-	-	-
Contract construction	-	-	-	119.1	117.7	124.3	10.8	10.3	11.2	-	-	-
Manufacturing	13.1	12.8	13.3	759.9	763.5	792.3	30.7	28.5	29.4	31.9	32.0	35.0
Trans. and pub. util.	-	-	-	141.7	140.7	142.9	11.9	11.9	11.3	-	-	-
Trade	-	-	-	512.6	509.3	509.3	32.3	32.0	31.7	-	-	-
Finance	-	-	-	127.6	127.3	123.6	7.3	7.3	7.0	-	-	-
Service	-	-	-	369.3	367.9	351.6	17.5	17.2	16.5	-	-	-
Government	-	-	-	305.4	304.8	295.0	60.0	60.3	58.1	-	-	-
	CALIFORNIA—Continued											
	San Diego			San Francisco-Oakland [2]			San Jose			Stockton		
TOTAL	262.4	261.5	260.5	988.4	984.6	985.7	198.2	197.0	185.5	-	-	-
Mining	.7	.7	.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	.1	.1	.1	-	-	-
Contract construction	16.9	16.9	20.4	57.5	55.5	57.3	14.7	13.8	15.2	-	-	-
Manufacturing	69.7	69.7	67.5	186.7	190.1	197.1	68.5	69.4	64.3	12.9	11.3	12.6
Trans. and pub. util.	14.1	14.0	13.7	103.5	102.8	103.5	9.3	9.3	9.0	-	-	-
Trade	51.9	51.7	52.4	214.8	213.4	215.0	34.8	34.4	34.0	-	-	-
Finance	11.2	11.2	11.1	72.9	72.5	70.2	7.4	7.3	7.0	-	-	-
Service	39.8	39.3	38.2	145.5	144.2	140.5	34.0	33.6	30.0	-	-	-
Government	58.1	58.0	56.5	205.8	204.4	200.3	29.4	29.1	25.9	-	-	-
	COLORADO			CONNECTICUT								
	Denver			Bridgeport			Hartford			New Britain		
TOTAL	327.8	327.8	321.3	120.5	119.7	123.8	237.2	234.4	236.5	38.0	37.6	40.5
Mining	4.3	4.3	4.6	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Contract construction	19.9	20.7	20.2	5.1	4.9	5.1	10.5	9.4	10.8	1.3	1.1	1.2
Manufacturing	67.0	66.7	61.7	64.2	64.3	67.6	86.8	85.8	89.5	21.9	21.9	24.5
Trans. and pub. util.	28.9	28.8	29.5	5.8	5.5	5.9	9.1	9.1	9.2	1.8	1.8	1.8
Trade	77.9	78.0	79.6	20.3	20.1	20.2	45.8	45.4	44.8	5.6	5.6	5.6
Finance	19.4	19.4	19.0	3.3	3.3	3.3	31.9	32.0	30.4	.9	.8	.8
Service	50.8	50.7	49.9	12.1	11.9	12.0	28.6	28.5	27.9	3.5	3.5	3.5
Government	59.6	59.2	56.8	9.7	9.8	9.7	24.5	24.5	24.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
	CONNECTICUT—Continued									DELAWARE		
	New Haven			Stamford			Waterbury			Wilmington		
TOTAL	124.5	122.7	125.4	62.0	61.0	59.8	64.9	64.1	67.4	127.7	127.1	132.8
Mining	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	6.5	6.0	6.7	4.1	3.8	3.8	1.8	1.4	1.7	8.5	8.0	8.5
Manufacturing	43.4	43.0	44.4	24.2	24.1	23.6	35.7	35.6	38.6	52.2	52.3	56.6
Trans. and pub. util.	12.4	12.4	12.4	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.9	2.7	2.9	8.8	8.8	9.2
Trade	24.0	23.5	23.9	12.9	12.8	12.1	10.0	10.0	9.9	23.0	23.0	23.5
Finance	6.6	6.5	6.3	2.5	2.4	2.4	1.7	1.6	1.5	5.5	5.5	5.4
Service	19.9	19.6	19.9	10.8	10.4	10.3	7.1	7.0	7.1	16.6	16.4	16.3
Government	11.7	11.8	11.9	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.7	5.8	5.7	13.1	13.1	13.3

See footnotes at end of table. **NOTE:** Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table B-8: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected areas, by industry division—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry division	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			FLORIDA								
	Washington			Jacksonville			Miami			Tampa-St. Petersburg		
	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960
TOTAL	743.2	738.3	734.0	142.1	141.1	142.5	311.4	316.1	316.5	196.5	198.7	198.7
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	48.1	45.7	48.2	10.2	10.1	11.3	20.5	20.7	22.2	19.9	19.3	20.5
Manufacturing	35.1	34.8	34.8	21.0	20.3	20.6	42.6	42.5	43.4	35.3	35.9	36.5
Trans. and pub. util.	44.3	44.4	44.3	15.3	15.3	14.7	36.2	36.3	36.7	14.0	14.1	14.6
Trade	144.5	144.1	145.6	40.3	39.8	41.0	87.6	88.4	90.6	59.1	60.2	59.8
Finance	41.4	41.1	40.6	14.2	14.2	14.1	20.3	20.3	19.8	11.7	11.7	11.4
Service	134.9	134.6	133.2	18.4	18.6	18.5	66.6	70.3	67.1	29.1	30.1	29.2
Government	294.9	293.6	287.3	22.7	22.8	22.3	37.6	37.6	36.7	27.4	27.4	26.7

Industry division	GEORGIA						IDAHO			ILLINOIS		
	Atlanta			Savannah			Boise			Chicago		
	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960
TOTAL	362.2	359.3	369.9	52.1	52.5	55.5	25.5	25.5	25.3	(4)	2,301.3	2,374.7
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(4)	5.8	5.9
Contract construction	22.2	21.4	22.1	2.9	2.9	3.5	1.7	1.6	1.8	(4)	99.5	103.6
Manufacturing	80.3	79.3	87.3	14.0	14.2	15.7	2.5	2.5	2.6	(4)	801.2	861.2
Trans. and pub. util.	35.4	35.4	36.4	6.4	6.4	6.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	(4)	189.1	198.9
Trade	93.9	93.6	97.0	11.9	12.1	12.6	7.4	7.3	7.3	(4)	506.9	506.4
Finance	27.8	27.7	27.0	2.6	2.6	2.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	(4)	142.9	139.2
Service	50.0	49.7	49.2	6.4	6.4	6.5	3.8	3.8	3.8	(4)	315.5	323.9
Government	52.6	52.2	50.9	7.9	7.9	8.1	5.7	5.9	5.4	(4)	240.5	235.7

Industry division	INDIANA											
	Evansville			Fort Wayne			Indianapolis			South Bend		
	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960
TOTAL	62.0	61.7	63.1	82.9	82.5	85.6	289.4	286.0	293.4	73.7	73.5	83.9
Mining	1.5	1.5	1.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.8	3.7	3.9	12.0	10.6	12.3	2.6	2.2	2.9
Manufacturing	23.1	22.9	24.2	33.6	33.3	35.9	96.9	95.3	101.5	31.2	31.6	39.9
Trans. and pub. util.	4.4	4.4	4.4	6.6	6.6	7.0	21.7	21.7	21.8	4.0	4.0	4.7
Trade	14.2	14.2	14.1	18.9	18.9	19.2	66.9	66.8	67.5	15.1	15.0	15.7
Finance	2.4	2.4	2.3	4.8	4.8	4.4	20.5	20.3	19.7	3.9	3.9	3.9
Service	7.4	7.4	7.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	31.0	30.6	30.3	10.7	10.6	10.7
Government	5.9	6.0	6.3	6.9	6.9	6.9	40.4	40.7	40.3	6.2	6.2	6.1

Industry division	IOWA			KANSAS						KENTUCKY		
	Des Moines			Topeka			Wichita			Louisville		
	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960
TOTAL	100.1	98.6	102.1	47.0	46.9	47.8	116.2	115.9	120.7	233.9	233.4	243.7
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	.1	.1	.1	1.9	1.8	1.8	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	5.0	4.3	4.9	2.5	2.4	3.1	6.6	6.2	6.0	11.6	10.7	12.9
Manufacturing	21.3	21.0	22.8	6.4	6.3	6.7	41.3	41.7	45.5	79.8	80.8	86.3
Trans. and pub. util.	8.7	8.6	8.8	7.0	7.1	7.1	6.6	6.6	6.9	20.5	20.5	21.5
Trade	25.4	25.0	26.2	9.6	9.4	9.5	25.3	25.5	26.3	50.9	50.6	52.6
Finance	11.0	11.0	11.3	2.8	2.8	2.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	11.9	11.8	12.1
Service	14.3	14.0	14.1	7.1	6.9	6.8	15.2	14.9	15.0	32.8	32.3	31.9
Government	14.7	14.7	14.0	11.6	12.1	11.9	13.6	13.5	13.8	26.5	26.8	26.4

Industry division	LOUISIANA									MAINE		
	Baton Rouge			New Orleans			Shreveport			Lewiston-Auburn		
	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960
TOTAL	69.5	68.9	71.7	285.0	285.8	289.7	72.0	71.7	73.0	26.5	26.4	26.6
Mining	.3	.3	.4	8.0	8.2	7.9	4.9	4.9	5.0	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	6.6	6.2	6.9	17.4	17.3	17.1	6.0	5.8	6.1	.9	.9	.9
Manufacturing	16.9	16.8	17.7	43.1	43.1	44.9	9.0	9.0	9.1	13.7	13.9	13.9
Trans. and pub. util.	4.5	4.3	4.5	42.0	42.2	43.2	9.0	9.0	9.2	1.0	1.0	.9
Trade	13.9	14.0	15.3	73.5	73.6	75.3	19.2	19.1	19.7	5.2	4.9	5.2
Finance	3.6	3.6	3.6	17.9	17.9	17.9	3.7	3.7	3.7	.8	.8	.7
Service	8.2	8.2	8.3	44.4	44.5	44.2	9.2	9.2	9.1	3.4	3.3	3.4
Government	15.5	15.5	15.1	38.7	39.0	39.1	11.0	11.0	11.0	1.5	1.6	1.6

Industry division	MAINE—Continued	MARYLAND			MASSACHUSETTS					
	Portland	Baltimore			Boston [2]			Fall River [5]		
	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960
TOTAL	51.2	50.2	50.7	609.2	603.4	607.6	1,068.9	1,058.2	1,072.6	41.2	41.3	42.2
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	.9	.9	.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	-	-	-
Contract construction	2.3	2.1	2.4	34.0	31.5	34.4	41.4	36.7	44.8	-	-	-
Manufacturing	12.0	11.9	11.4	193.8	192.6	194.7	295.2	296.0	299.1	23.5	23.7	24.1
Trans. and pub. util.	5.5	5.4	5.7	53.0	52.8	55.7	65.4	65.8	68.2	1.5	1.5	1.5
Trade	14.3	13.9	14.4	123.9	123.5	123.4	241.6	238.0	241.4	7.3	7.4	7.5
Finance	3.8	3.8	3.8	33.1	33.0	32.4	75.5	75.0	72.8	-	-	-
Service	8.3	8.2	8.3	82.6	81.4	81.2	207.0	203.6	203.6	-	-	-
Government	5.0	4.9	4.7	87.9	87.7	84.9	142.8	143.1	142.7	3.2	3.2	3.3

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table B-3: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected areas, by industry division-Continued

(In thousands)

Industry division	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960
	MASSACHUSETTS—Continued									MICHIGAN		
	New Bedford [5]			Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke			Worcester			Detroit		
TOTAL	47.8	47.4	50.5	161.6	160.1	162.9	104.5	104.0	109.7	1,114.7	1,079.5	1,200.2
Mining	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.9	.9	.9
Contract construction	1.2	1.0	1.2	5.8	4.9	5.9	3.2	2.8	3.4	40.0	37.0	43.5
Manufacturing	26.0	26.2	28.5	66.9	67.7	69.7	48.0	48.0	51.5	443.4	422.7	520.3
Trans. and pub. util.	2.1	2.1	2.2	7.9	7.9	8.3	4.1	4.0	4.3	69.0	68.5	72.8
Trade	8.4	8.1	8.4	30.1	30.1	30.6	18.6	18.8	19.8	227.5	219.8	234.0
Finance	-	-	-	8.2	8.1	8.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	49.7	49.3	49.0
Service	-	-	-	21.6	20.5	21.2	11.9	11.7	12.0	150.2	147.8	146.5
Government	3.9	4.0	4.0	21.1	20.9	19.2	13.6	13.6	13.6	134.1	133.5	133.3
	MICHIGAN—Continued											
	Flint			Grand Rapids			Lansing			Muskegon-Muskegon Heights		
TOTAL	111.2	91.7	119.0	110.7	109.6	114.3	86.6	78.4	88.3	43.8	43.5	47.4
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	3.0	3.0	2.9	5.4	4.9	5.2	3.5	3.1	3.6	1.1	1.0	1.2
Manufacturing	64.3	44.8	71.1	45.4	45.0	48.9	26.8	19.2	29.2	23.9	23.8	26.6
Trans. and pub. util.	4.2	4.3	4.6	7.6	7.6	7.9	3.4	3.3	3.3	2.3	2.3	2.5
Trade	16.0	16.0	17.5	23.6	23.5	23.8	15.1	14.9	14.9	6.8	6.7	7.4
Finance	2.7	2.7	2.5	4.6	4.7	4.4	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Service	10.4	10.3	9.7	14.5	14.6	14.4	9.0	9.0	8.7	4.4	4.4	4.3
Government	10.7	10.7	10.7	9.5	9.4	9.6	25.7	25.8	25.6	4.3	4.3	4.4
	MICHIGAN—Continued			MINNESOTA						MISSISSIPPI		
	Saginaw			Duluth			Minneapolis-St. Paul			Jackson		
TOTAL	51.2	47.8	54.2	37.1	36.2	38.4	524.3	515.9	534.3	62.9	62.5	63.2
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.8	.8	.9
Contract construction	2.3	2.1	2.2	1.6	1.6	1.7	27.5	24.5	27.2	4.2	3.9	4.6
Manufacturing	21.3	18.2	24.7	7.9	7.5	8.1	144.8	143.7	148.2	10.9	10.7	11.3
Trans. and pub. util.	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.7	4.4	5.6	46.5	45.5	51.1	4.3	4.3	4.3
Trade	10.9	10.8	10.5	8.8	8.9	9.3	128.9	128.0	131.4	14.8	14.8	14.6
Finance	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	34.2	33.9	33.9	4.8	4.8	4.8
Service	6.0	5.9	5.9	7.1	7.0	6.9	72.8	70.6	72.7	9.1	9.1	8.9
Government	4.6	4.6	4.6	5.2	5.1	5.1	69.6	69.7	69.8	14.1	14.1	13.9
	MISSOURI						MONTANA			NEBRASKA		
	Kansas City			St. Louis [2]			Great Falls			Omaha		
TOTAL	376.9	374.6	380.1	705.2	703.5	732.0	21.1	20.5	20.2	158.3	156.4	157.7
Mining	.8	.8	.9	2.5	2.5	2.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Contract construction	20.3	20.2	17.6	31.4	29.3	34.4	2.1	1.9	1.8	8.3	7.7	8.5
Manufacturing	101.9	100.6	102.7	245.5	247.9	265.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	36.5	36.3	36.7
Trans. and pub. util.	39.2	39.2	41.9	65.1	64.8	68.1	1.9	1.9	2.0	18.7	18.6	19.9
Trade	93.9	93.7	96.3	150.6	149.6	153.9	5.8	5.6	5.5	37.0	36.3	36.7
Finance	26.4	26.4	26.3	37.5	37.4	37.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	13.6	13.6	13.0
Service	48.7	48.2	49.1	94.5	93.5	93.1	4.7	4.6	4.5	23.2	23.0	22.9
Government	45.7	45.5	45.3	78.1	78.5	77.1	3.5	3.5	3.4	21.2	21.1	20.1
	NEVADA			NEW HAMPSHIRE			NEW JERSEY					
	Reno			Manchester			Jersey City [7]			Newark [7]		
TOTAL	32.7	31.8	31.3	42.1	41.8	42.9	254.9	254.2	258.2	645.1	641.0	654.6
Mining	(6)	(6)	(6)	(1)	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	1.0	.9	.9
Contract construction	2.8	2.5	2.8	1.8	1.7	2.2	6.0	5.4	6.0	29.6	27.6	27.7
Manufacturing	2.1	2.0	2.0	17.4	17.6	18.1	115.8	115.7	120.0	230.8	231.1	243.0
Trans. and pub. util.	3.4	3.4	3.4	2.7	2.7	2.7	38.3	38.4	37.9	47.6	47.3	47.7
Trade	7.4	7.2	7.3	8.6	8.4	8.4	37.8	37.7	37.6	126.1	125.6	128.5
Finance	1.5	1.5	1.4	2.6	2.6	2.5	8.9	8.8	8.9	45.4	45.1	45.2
Service	9.6	9.3	9.1	5.6	5.5	5.6	22.1	22.1	21.7	95.0	94.3	93.1
Government	5.9	5.9	5.3	3.4	3.3	3.4	26.0	26.1	26.1	69.6	69.1	68.5
	NEW JERSEY—Continued									NEW MEXICO		
	Paterson-Clifton-Passaic [7]			Perth Amboy [7]			Trenton			Albuquerque		
TOTAL	360.9	357.9	363.4	178.7	175.4	179.7	102.3	101.8	107.8	78.8	78.5	80.5
Mining	.4	.4	.4	.5	.5	.7	.1	.1	.1	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	22.0	20.1	21.2	9.6	8.6	9.0	5.5	4.8	6.0	6.5	6.3	6.9
Manufacturing	154.2	153.6	161.2	84.1	82.7	87.2	34.0	34.2	39.2	7.6	7.5	7.7
Trans. and pub. util.	21.4	21.4	21.6	9.3	9.2	9.6	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.4	6.4	6.8
Trade	75.1	75.5	74.3	29.4	29.0	29.1	17.4	17.5	17.7	18.4	18.5	18.6
Finance	12.0	11.7	11.5	3.2	3.2	3.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.7	4.7	4.9
Service	42.8	42.1	40.7	16.8	16.5	16.0	16.0	15.9	15.9	18.0	17.9	18.2
Government	33.0	33.1	32.5	25.8	25.7	24.9	19.1	19.1	18.8	17.2	17.2	17.4

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table B-8: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected areas, by industry division-Continued

(In thousands)

Industry division	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960
	NEW YORK											
	Albany-Schenectady-Troy			Binghamton			Buffalo			Elmira [5]		
TOTAL	216.8	216.7	221.7	76.0	76.4	77.2	402.8	398.5	439.1	30.7	30.9	32.6
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	-	-	-
Contract construction	5.8	5.1	6.7	2.7	2.4	2.7	15.7	13.1	25.5	-	-	-
Manufacturing	61.1	61.2	64.2	38.7	39.5	39.7	158.9	159.0	180.8	14.2	14.5	15.8
Trans. and pub. util.	16.9	16.9	17.6	3.9	3.9	3.9	30.9	30.5	34.1	-	-	-
Trade	42.3	42.2	43.7	11.9	12.1	12.4	80.2	79.3	84.1	5.9	6.0	6.1
Finance	9.2	9.2	8.8	2.3	2.3	2.2	16.3	16.2	15.7	-	-	-
Service	32.8	32.5	33.0	7.2	7.1	7.0	54.1	53.6	52.4	-	-	-
Government	48.6	49.6	47.8	9.3	9.0	9.3	46.8	46.8	46.5	-	-	-
	NEW YORK—Continued											
	Nassau and Suffolk Counties [7]			New York City [7]			New York-Northeastern New Jersey			Rochester		
TOTAL	429.3	417.0	424.6	3,520.5	3,529.2	3,544.6	5,640.3	5,620.9	5,680.6	215.0	213.5	215.7
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.7	1.7	1.9	4.2	4.0	5.1	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	35.8	27.7	35.3	119.0	114.8	126.6	238.0	218.0	242.9	9.4	8.4	8.7
Manufacturing	124.2	124.2	125.4	913.5	930.3	941.0	1,697.0	1,712.0	1,755.5	103.3	103.1	105.3
Trans. and pub. util.	23.1	23.1	22.7	314.3	317.1	319.4	470.1	472.8	476.1	9.3	9.3	9.4
Trade	99.2	98.1	95.7	737.3	736.4	746.4	1,157.0	1,153.2	1,165.1	38.2	38.3	38.6
Finance	19.1	18.9	17.4	392.6	390.0	382.3	493.4	489.9	480.5	7.9	7.9	7.6
Service	61.5	57.9	62.2	630.7	627.3	615.2	912.8	902.5	890.2	25.1	24.7	24.4
Government	66.2	67.0	65.9	411.3	411.8	411.7	667.6	668.5	665.1	21.8	21.7	21.7
	NEW YORK—Continued									NORTH CAROLINA		
	Syracuse			Utica-Rome			Westchester County [7]			Charlotte		
TOTAL	172.8	174.5	180.9	97.8	97.1	100.0	217.5	213.1	222.2	102.6	101.9	104.6
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	6.5	5.8	6.7	2.5	2.0	2.5	14.7	12.6	15.5	8.2	7.6	8.8
Manufacturing	64.2	64.2	69.0	37.9	37.5	39.5	63.3	63.3	66.4	25.6	25.7	26.1
Trans. and pub. util.	12.1	12.2	12.5	5.4	5.4	5.6	14.0	14.2	15.1	10.3	10.2	10.4
Trade	33.1	35.8	36.9	15.6	16.0	16.4	47.0	45.9	48.8	28.1	28.1	28.8
Finance	8.8	8.8	8.7	4.0	4.0	3.9	11.1	11.1	10.9	7.4	7.4	7.1
Service	23.9	23.6	23.4	9.8	9.6	9.5	40.2	38.7	38.2	13.3	13.2	13.2
Government	24.2	24.2	23.8	22.6	22.6	22.6	27.4	27.4	27.4	9.7	9.7	10.2
	NORTH CAROLINA—Continued						NORTH DAKOTA			OHIO		
	Greensboro-High Point			Winston-Salem			Fargo			Akron		
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.3	21.4	22.1	165.6	164.5	176.3
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	(1)	.1	.1	.1
Contract construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.8	1.1	1.4	4.4	4.0	4.9
Manufacturing	42.7	42.7	44.9	38.2	38.4	38.0	1.7	1.6	1.6	76.3	76.5	85.2
Trans. and pub. util.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.6	2.5	2.7	12.4	12.5	12.9
Trade	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.6	7.6	7.9	31.6	31.4	33.0
Finance	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.7	1.7	1.7	5.2	5.1	4.9
Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.4	3.4	3.5	20.5	19.8	20.2
Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.5	3.4	3.4	15.2	15.1	15.0
	OHIO—Continued											
	Canton			Cincinnati			Cleveland			Columbus		
TOTAL	101.8	101.2	112.5	385.2	382.0	400.6	663.0	655.5	702.7	253.7	250.8	254.7
Mining	.5	.6	.6	.3	.3	.3	.7	.7	.6	.7	.6	.8
Contract construction	3.9	3.5	4.0	14.4	13.2	17.2	28.1	26.7	29.1	10.5	9.5	11.6
Manufacturing	46.4	46.4	56.4	143.3	142.7	155.2	254.0	251.3	290.4	68.3	67.8	72.4
Trans. and pub. util.	6.0	6.0	6.3	31.9	31.9	32.4	43.2	42.7	46.7	17.7	17.6	18.6
Trade	20.1	19.9	20.7	80.6	80.4	82.3	140.4	139.7	143.3	52.3	52.3	53.3
Finance	3.8	3.8	3.6	21.3	21.1	20.9	31.4	31.3	31.0	16.0	15.9	15.4
Service	11.8	11.6	11.7	50.8	49.7	50.0	89.5	87.4	87.0	35.2	34.6	34.4
Government	9.4	9.4	9.2	42.6	42.7	42.3	75.8	75.8	74.8	52.9	52.5	48.3
	OHIO—Continued									OKLAHOMA		
	Dayton			Toledo			Youngstown-Warren			Oklahoma City		
TOTAL	236.9	235.9	247.3	147.8	145.9	158.4	150.4	149.1	169.5	174.0	174.4	173.8
Mining	.4	.4	.5	.2	.2	.2	.4	.4	.4	6.9	6.9	6.9
Contract construction	7.8	7.2	8.5	5.5	5.0	6.6	8.6	8.2	9.5	11.8	12.1	12.2
Manufacturing	96.9	97.5	105.7	53.6	52.9	60.5	68.0	67.6	82.8	20.3	20.3	19.9
Trans. and pub. util.	9.9	9.9	10.1	12.6	12.7	13.9	8.7	8.8	9.9	12.6	12.6	12.9
Trade	41.9	41.7	42.7	33.6	33.2	35.2	26.9	26.7	29.3	41.9	42.2	42.3
Finance	6.4	6.4	6.4	5.8	5.8	5.7	4.5	4.5	4.4	10.3	10.3	10.3
Service	28.0	27.5	27.7	21.7	21.4	21.5	18.6	18.2	18.2	21.5	21.3	21.5
Government	45.6	45.3	45.9	14.9	14.8	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.9	48.7	48.7	47.8

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table B-3: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected areas, by industry division-Continued

(In thousands)

Industry division	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960
	OKLAHOMA—Continued			OREGON			PENNSYLVANIA					
	Tulsa			Portland			Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton			Erie		
TOTAL	128.9	128.4	134.5	260.9	257.8	263.3	177.4	176.0	184.2	73.7	72.5	77.4
Mining	12.4	12.4	12.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	.4	.4	.4	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	7.9	7.7	8.5	13.3	11.8	14.6	6.6	5.7	7.7	1.9	1.7	1.9
Manufacturing	26.1	25.8	29.4	60.2	59.2	64.1	92.7	91.9	97.7	33.3	33.1	36.5
Trans. and pub. util.	13.7	13.7	14.9	27.0	26.8	27.4	10.3	10.4	11.0	5.1	4.7	5.5
Trade	31.5	31.6	31.7	65.7	65.3	65.0	28.6	28.8	29.2	13.7	13.7	14.2
Finance	7.2	7.2	6.9	15.1	15.1	14.7	4.9	4.9	4.8	2.3	2.3	2.3
Service	18.2	18.0	18.0	38.3	38.4	37.3	20.8	20.8	20.3	9.9	9.7	9.7
Government	11.9	12.0	12.2	41.3	41.2	40.2	13.1	13.1	13.1	7.5	7.3	7.3
	PENNSYLVANIA—Continued											
	Harrisburg			Lancaster			Philadelphia			Pittsburgh		
TOTAL	139.8	139.9	143.4	92.7	91.6	94.1	1,479.2	1,476.0	1,505.6	730.2	725.6	792.7
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.5	1.4	1.6	10.7	10.9	13.0
Contract construction	7.1	6.7	7.5	4.5	3.9	4.6	66.0	61.4	66.2	30.9	27.6	36.7
Manufacturing	32.0	32.7	34.5	45.1	45.0	47.0	529.3	530.8	555.8	263.4	261.3	304.5
Trans. and pub. util.	11.8	11.9	12.9	4.5	4.5	4.8	106.6	107.0	112.3	55.7	57.0	62.8
Trade	25.5	25.6	26.0	17.1	17.0	16.9	298.3	300.0	300.4	149.2	149.4	155.0
Finance	6.0	6.0	6.1	2.3	2.3	2.2	80.7	80.7	79.3	31.8	31.5	32.5
Service	17.2	16.9	17.2	11.3	11.0	10.9	214.2	212.3	209.0	115.4	114.8	114.4
Government	40.2	40.1	39.2	7.9	7.9	7.7	182.6	182.4	181.0	73.1	73.1	73.8
	PENNSYLVANIA—Continued											
	Reading			Scranton			Wilkes-Barre—Hazleton			York		
TOTAL	98.2	97.5	101.7	73.0	73.5	76.8	99.1	99.5	103.5	81.7	81.6	83.5
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.2	1.2	2.9	5.3	5.5	6.2	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	3.7	3.1	3.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	3.1	2.7	3.2	4.0	3.8	4.3
Manufacturing	48.7	48.6	52.0	28.8	29.3	30.2	39.0	39.6	41.4	41.0	41.4	42.3
Trans. and pub. util.	5.4	5.4	5.7	6.4	6.4	6.8	6.4	6.4	6.8	4.5	4.5	4.6
Trade	15.4	15.6	15.8	14.3	14.3	14.5	18.3	18.4	19.3	13.8	13.7	14.1
Finance	3.8	3.8	3.8	2.2	2.2	2.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	1.8	1.8	1.8
Service	12.3	12.1	12.4	10.7	10.6	10.6	11.7	11.7	11.5	8.3	8.2	8.3
Government	8.9	8.9	8.5	7.9	8.1	8.0	12.0	12.0	11.9	8.3	8.2	8.1
	RHODE ISLAND			SOUTH CAROLINA								
	Providence-Pawtucket			Charleston			Columbia			Greenville		
TOTAL	287.6	285.6	291.2	56.9	56.8	57.5	70.3	69.8	69.5	69.8	69.8	71.9
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	11.0	9.1	10.9	4.2	4.1	4.3	5.0	4.7	4.8	4.4	4.5	5.7
Manufacturing	126.0	126.5	132.0	9.6	9.6	10.1	13.1	12.8	12.3	32.2	32.1	33.0
Trans. and pub. util.	14.2	14.2	13.8	4.2	4.1	4.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	3.2	3.2	3.2
Trade	53.5	53.1	52.9	11.7	11.8	12.1	14.9	14.9	15.6	13.1	13.1	13.0
Finance	12.7	12.7	12.3	2.6	2.6	2.7	5.1	5.1	5.1	3.1	3.1	3.0
Service	37.0	36.8	36.4	6.0	5.9	5.9	9.0	8.9	8.9	6.7	6.7	6.8
Government	33.2	33.2	32.9	18.6	18.7	18.3	18.2	18.4	17.8	7.1	7.1	7.2
	SOUTH DAKOTA			TENNESSEE								
	Sioux Falls			Chattanooga 2			Knoxville			Memphis		
TOTAL	26.0	25.4	26.2	91.2	90.8	92.5	111.5	110.8	113.2	188.1	187.2	191.1
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	.1	.1	.1	1.6	1.5	1.6	.2	.2	.3
Contract construction	1.9	1.5	1.6	2.8	2.8	3.5	7.2	6.7	6.6	9.8	9.4	9.9
Manufacturing	5.3	5.4	5.6	41.5	41.1	42.2	39.9	40.1	42.0	43.6	43.2	45.7
Trans. and pub. util.	2.7	2.7	2.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	6.6	6.5	6.6	15.9	16.1	16.2
Trade	7.5	7.5	7.9	16.9	17.1	17.6	22.4	22.4	23.0	51.3	51.0	51.4
Finance	1.4	1.4	1.5	5.0	4.9	4.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	9.6	9.6	9.7
Service	3.9	3.7	3.8	9.1	9.0	9.2	11.7	11.6	11.6	26.3	26.2	26.4
Government	3.2	3.2	3.1	11.1	11.1	10.4	18.2	18.1	18.0	31.4	31.5	31.5
	TENNESSEE—Continued			TEXAS								
	Nashville			Dallas			Fort Worth			Houston		
TOTAL	140.1	139.6	140.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract construction	6.9	6.7	6.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	39.7	39.6	40.7	94.1	93.1	93.6	52.5	52.4	54.1	90.9	90.7	93.6
Trans. and pub. util.	11.0	10.9	11.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade	30.3	30.2	31.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance	10.1	10.1	10.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service	21.9	21.9	21.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government	20.2	20.2	19.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table B-8: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected areas, by industry division-Continued

(In thousands)

Industry division	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960
	TEXAS—Continued			UTAH			VERMONT					
	San Antonio			Salt Lake City			Burlington [5]			Springfield [5]		
TOTAL	-	-	-	141.0	138.2	136.4	20.0	19.6	19.8	11.1	11.0	11.8
Mining	-	-	-	6.5	6.5	7.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract construction	-	-	-	8.0	7.2	7.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	23.1	23.1	23.2	25.3	24.9	24.1	4.7	4.6	4.9	5.9	5.9	6.7
Trans. and pub. util.	-	-	-	12.9	12.8	12.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	.8	.8	.8
Trade	-	-	-	38.0	37.4	36.3	5.4	5.2	5.0	1.6	1.5	1.5
Finance	-	-	-	8.9	8.9	8.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service	-	-	-	19.5	18.9	18.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government	-	-	-	21.9	21.6	21.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
	VIRGINIA						WASHINGTON					
	Norfolk-Portsmouth			Richmond			Seattle			Spokane		
TOTAL	148.4	147.0	151.0	166.8	165.9	165.1	364.6	360.8	367.7	72.3	71.1	74.9
Mining	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	10.5	9.8	10.5	11.5	10.7	11.1	15.7	14.6	16.9	3.4	3.1	4.5
Manufacturing	16.4	16.4	17.4	41.4	41.4	41.5	110.8	110.1	111.6	12.3	12.2	13.0
Trans. and pub. util.	14.7	14.6	14.9	15.7	15.8	15.7	29.5	29.1	29.8	7.5	7.5	7.7
Trade	36.9	36.9	37.4	38.8	39.0	38.7	82.5	82.1	84.3	19.2	18.9	20.4
Finance	5.5	5.5	5.5	13.4	13.3	13.2	21.9	21.8	22.1	4.0	4.0	3.9
Service	17.2	16.9	17.3	20.5	20.4	20.5	47.3	46.7	46.3	12.9	12.5	12.5
Government	47.0	46.7	47.8	25.3	25.1	24.2	56.9	56.4	56.7	13.0	12.9	12.9
	WASHINGTON—Continued			WEST VIRGINIA								
	Tacoma			Charleston			Huntington-Ashland			Wheeling		
TOTAL	76.4	75.5	77.5	74.2	73.9	76.9	62.6	61.2	66.5	50.3	50.2	53.4
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.9	2.9	3.5	1.2	1.2	1.1	3.3	3.3	3.3
Contract construction	3.7	3.5	4.0	3.4	3.1	3.3	2.7	2.6	2.3	1.7	1.8	2.3
Manufacturing	16.4	16.1	17.2	21.8	21.8	23.1	21.4	20.9	24.3	15.9	15.8	17.1
Trans. and pub. util.	5.8	5.8	6.3	8.5	8.5	8.8	6.2	6.1	6.9	3.9	3.8	4.2
Trade	16.1	15.9	15.9	15.7	15.9	16.9	13.3	13.2	14.5	12.3	12.2	13.1
Finance	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.2	2.4	2.3	2.4	1.9	2.0	2.1
Service	10.0	9.9	9.8	8.9	8.8	9.0	7.5	7.3	7.3	6.8	6.7	6.7
Government	20.7	20.6	20.6	9.8	9.7	9.3	8.1	7.8	8.0	4.8	4.7	4.9
	WISCONSIN						WYOMING					
	Milwaukee			Racine			Casper			Cheyenne		
TOTAL	439.0	432.2	453.5	41.6	40.4	40.9	18.6	17.5	18.0	22.1	21.3	21.4
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.7	3.5	3.4	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	20.3	18.9	19.9	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.5	6.2	5.4	5.5
Manufacturing	181.9	179.3	198.2	19.0	18.8	19.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
Trans. and pub. util.	27.3	26.9	27.9	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.7	3.1	3.1	3.3
Trade	87.9	86.9	89.5	7.6	7.2	7.5	4.7	4.2	4.3	4.0	4.0	4.1
Finance	21.8	21.8	21.4	1.2	1.2	1.1	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8	.8
Service	56.7	55.2	54.6	5.9	5.6	5.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.5	2.3
Government	43.1	43.1	41.9	4.6	4.6	4.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	4.4	4.4	4.3

[1] Combined with service.
[2] Revised series; not strictly comparable with previously published data.
[3] Combined with construction.
[4] Not available.
[5] Total includes data for industry divisions not shown separately.
[6] Combined with manufacturing.
[7] Subarea of New York-Northeastern New Jersey.
NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.
SOURCE: Cooperating State agencies listed on inside back cover.

Table C-1: Gross hours and earnings of production workers in manufacturing

1919 to date

Year and month	Manufacturing			Durable goods			Nondurable goods		
	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings
1919	$22.08	46.3	$0.477	-	-	-	-	-	-
1920	26.30	47.4	.555	-	-	-	-	-	-
1921	22.18	43.1	.515	-	-	-	-	-	-
1922	21.51	44.2	.487	-	-	-	-	-	-
1923	23.82	45.6	.522	$25.78	-	-	$21.94	-	-
1924	23.93	43.7	.547	25.84	-	-	22.07	-	-
1925	24.37	44.5	.547	26.39	-	-	22.44	-	-
1926	24.65	45.0	.548	26.61	-	-	22.75	-	-
1927	24.74	45.0	.550	26.66	-	-	23.01	-	-
1928	24.97	44.4	.562	27.24	-	-	22.88	-	-
1929	25.03	44.2	.566	27.22	-	-	22.93	-	-
1930	23.25	42.1	.552	24.77	-	-	21.84	-	-
1932	20.87	40.5	.515	21.28	-	-	20.50	-	-
1932	17.05	38.3	.446	16.21	32.6	$0.497	17.57	41.9	$0.420
1933	16.73	38.1	.442	16.43	34.8	.472	16.89	40.0	.427
1934	18.40	34.6	.532	18.87	33.9	.556	18.05	35.1	.515
1935	20.13	36.6	.550	21.52	37.3	.577	19.11	36.1	.530
1936	21.78	39.2	.556	24.04	41.0	.586	19.94	37.7	.529
1937	24.05	38.6	.624	26.91	40.0	.674	21.53	37.4	.577
1938	22.30	35.6	.627	24.01	35.0	.686	21.05	36.1	.584
1939	23.86	37.7	.633	26.50	38.0	.698	21.78	37.4	.582
1940	25.20	38.1	.661	28.44	39.3	.724	22.27	37.0	.602
1941	29.58	40.6	.729	34.04	42.1	.808	24.92	38.9	.640
1942	36.65	42.9	.853	42.73	45.1	.947	29.13	40.3	.723
1943	43.14	44.9	.961	49.30	46.6	1.059	34.12	42.5	.803
1944	46.08	45.2	1.019	52.07	46.6	1.117	37.12	43.1	.861
1945	44.39	43.4	1.023	49.05	44.1	1.111	38.29	42.3	.904
1946	43.82	40.4	1.086	46.49	40.2	1.156	41.14	40.5	1.015
1947	49.97	40.4	1.237	52.46	40.6	1.292	46.96	40.1	1.171
1948	54.14	40.1	1.350	57.11	40.5	1.410	50.61	39.6	1.278
1949	54.92	39.2	1.401	58.03	39.5	1.469	51.41	38.8	1.325
1950	59.33	40.5	1.465	63.32	41.2	1.537	54.71	39.7	1.378
1951	64.71	40.7	1.59	69.47	41.6	1.67	58.46	39.5	1.48
1952	67.97	40.7	1.67	73.46	41.5	1.77	60.98	39.6	1.54
1953	71.69	40.5	1.77	77.23	41.3	1.87	63.60	39.5	1.61
1954	71.86	39.7	1.81	77.18	40.2	1.92	64.74	39.0	1.66
1955	76.52	40.7	1.88	83.21	41.4	2.01	68.06	39.8	1.71
1956	79.99	40.4	1.98	86.31	41.1	2.10	71.10	39.5	1.80
1957	82.39	39.8	2.07	88.66	40.3	2.20	73.51	39.1	1.88
1958	83.50	39.2	2.13	90.06	39.5	2.28	75.27	38.8	1.94
1959	89.47	40.3	2.22	97.10	40.8	2.38	79.60	39.6	2.01
1960 [1]	90.91	39.7	2.29	98.25	40.1	2.45	81.33	39.1	2.08
1960: May	91.37	39.9	2.29	98.58	40.4	2.44	81.35	39.3	2.07
June	91.60	40.0	2.29	98.98	40.4	2.45	82.16	39.5	20.8
July	91.14	39.8	2.29	97.76	39.9	2.45	82.37	39.6	2.08
August	90.35	39.8	2.27	97.20	40.0	2.43	81.77	39.5	2.07
September	91.08	39.6	2.30	98.15	39.9	2.46	81.72	39.1	2.09
October	91.31	39.7	2.30	98.89	40.2	2.46	81.51	39.0	2.09
November	90.39	39.3	2.30	97.42	39.6	2.46	81.48	38.8	2.10
December	89.55	38.6	2.32	96.97	39.1	2.48	80.18	38.0	2.11
1961: January	90.25	38.9	2.32	97.22	39.2	2.48	81.41	38.4	2.12
February	90.25	38.9	2.32	97.07	39.3	2.47	81.02	38.4	2.11
March	90.71	39.1	2.32	97.96	39.5	2.48	82.04	38.7	2.12
April	91.57	39.3	2.33	99.35	39.9	2.49	82.43	38.7	2.13
May	92.66	39.6	2.34	100.25	40.1	2.50	82.86	38.9	2.13

[1] Preliminary.

NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.
Data on hours of work based on the household survey are shown in tables A-15 through A-19.
National data in all tables in Section C relate to the United States without Alaska and Hawaii.

Table C-2: Gross hours and earnings of production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group

Major industry group	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960
MANUFACTURING	$92.66	$91.57	$91.37	39.6	39.3	39.9	$2.34	$2.33	$2.29
DURABLE GOODS	100.25	99.35	98.58	40.1	39.9	40.4	2.50	2.49	2.44
NONDURABLE GOODS	82.86	82.43	81.35	38.9	38.7	39.3	2.13	2.13	2.07
Durable Goods									
Ordnance and accessories	$110.84	$110.43	$107.79	40.9	40.9	41.3	$2.71	$2.70	$2.61
Lumber and wood products	82.39	80.58	81.40	39.8	39.5	40.1	2.07	2.04	2.03
Furniture and fixtures	71.98	72.54	74.19	38.7	39.0	40.1	1.86	1.86	1.85
Stone, clay, and glass products	95.06	93.26	92.84	40.8	40.2	40.9	2.33	2.32	2.27
Primary metal industries	113.29	111.74	109.70	39.2	38.8	38.9	2.89	2.88	2.82
Fabricated metal products	101.00	99.85	99.96	40.4	40.1	40.8	2.50	2.49	2.45
Machinery (except electrical)	107.04	106.78	106.14	40.7	40.6	41.3	2.63	2.63	2.57
Electrical machinery	94.16	94.16	91.37	39.9	39.9	39.9	2.36	2.36	2.29
Transportation equipment	113.40	111.60	111.66	40.5	40.0	40.9	2.80	2.79	2.73
Instruments and related products	97.77	97.93	94.77	40.4	40.3	40.5	2.42	2.43	2.34
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	79.60	78.80	77.41	39.8	39.6	39.9	2.00	1.99	1.94
Nondurable Goods									
Food and kindred products	91.94	89.95	88.91	40.5	39.8	40.6	2.27	2.26	2.19
Tobacco manufactures	72.01	72.58	68.58	38.1	38.4	38.1	1.89	1.89	1.80
Textile-mill products	64.78	63.96	65.36	39.5	39.0	40.1	1.64	1.64	1.63
Apparel and other finished textile products	55.26	56.09	55.90	35.2	35.5	36.3	1.57	1.58	1.54
Paper and allied products	98.09	98.33	96.05	42.1	42.2	42.5	2.33	2.33	2.26
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	106.69	106.31	106.37	37.7	37.7	38.4	2.83	2.82	2.77
Chemicals and allied products	106.55	105.32	103.58	41.3	41.3	41.6	2.58	2.55	2.49
Products of petroleum and coal	123.22	123.93	118.03	40.8	40.9	40.7	3.02	3.03	2.90
Rubber products	102.40	100.47	100.04	40.0	39.4	39.7	2.56	2.55	2.52
Leather and leather products	61.49	59.62	59.90	36.6	35.7	36.3	1.68	1.67	1.65

NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

Table C-3: Average overtime hours and average hourly earnings excluding overtime of production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group

Major industry group	Average overtime hours					Average hourly earnings excluding overtime[1]		
	May 1961	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	May 1960	Apr. 1960	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960
MANUFACTURING	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.4	2.1	$2.27	$2.27	$2.22
DURABLE GOODS	2.0	1.9	1.7	2.4	2.1	2.43	2.42	2.38
NONDURABLE GOODS	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.2	2.07	2.06	2.01
Durable Goods								
Ordnance and accessories	-	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.6	$2.65	$2.64	$2.56
Lumber and wood products	-	2.7	2.3	3.2	2.9	1.98	1.94	1.94
Furniture and fixtures	-	1.8	1.7	2.4	2.4	1.82	1.83	1.80
Stone, clay, and glass products	-	2.7	2.5	3.1	2.8	2.24	2.24	2.19
Primary metal industries	-	1.3	1.2	1.5	2.0	2.83	2.81	2.78
Fabricated metal products	-	2.0	1.8	2.6	2.1	2.43	2.42	2.36
Machinery (except electrical)	-	2.0	1.9	2.7	2.4	2.57	2.56	2.47
Electrical machinery	-	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.2	2.31	2.31	2.24
Transportation equipment	-	1.8	1.5	2.6	1.9	2.73	2.72	2.64
Instruments and related products	-	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.7	2.37	2.37	2.28
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	-	2.0	1.9	2.2	1.9	1.95	1.95	1.89
Nondurable Goods								
Food and kindred products	-	2.7	2.8	3.1	2.8	2.19	2.18	2.12
Tobacco manufactures	-	1.0	.6	1.0	.7	1.86	1.80	1.78
Textile-mill products	-	2.2	2.1	2.9	2.5	1.59	1.59	1.56
Apparel and other finished textile products	-	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.55	1.57	1.50
Paper and allied products	-	4.0	3.7	4.3	3.7	2.23	2.23	2.14
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	-	2.4	2.6	3.0	2.6	[2]	[2]	[2]
Chemicals and allied products	-	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.9	2.48	2.48	2.40
Products of petroleum and coal	-	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.7	2.97	2.97	2.87
Rubber products	-	2.0	1.4	2.2	1.7	2.49	2.49	2.42
Leather and leather products	-	1.0	1.3	1.0	.8	1.65	1.64	1.62

[1] Derived by assuming that overtime hours are paid at the rate of time and one-half.

[2] Not available as average overtime rates are significantly above time and one-half. Inclusion of data for the group in the nondurable-goods total has little effect.

NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

Table C-4: Indexes of aggregate weekly man-hours and payrolls in industrial and construction activities [1]

(1947-49=100)

Activity	May 1961	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	May 1960	Apr. 1960
			Man-hours		
TOTAL	94.6	91.8	89.9	100.8	98.4
MINING	60.1	57.7	56.4	66.2	66.5
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	121.3	111.0	101.0	126.3	114.3
MANUFACTURING	93.1	91.4	90.5	99.4	98.3
DURABLE GOODS	98.0	95.4	93.6	106.5	105.8
NONDURABLE GOODS	87.3	86.5	86.8	90.9	89.4
Durable Goods					
Ordnance and accessories	323.6	320.9	323.3	326.3	325.9
Lumber and wood products	70.7	67.0	63.4	77.7	74.2
Furniture and fixtures	97.4	98.4	97.3	107.5	108.0
Stone, clay, and glass products	97.4	93.8	91.4	104.6	102.4
Primary metal industries	83.7	80.8	78.1	95.2	99.0
Fabricated metal products	100.8	97.1	94.5	108.5	106.2
Machinery (except electrical)	95.0	94.7	93.3	103.3	103.5
Electrical machinery	129.7	128.7	128.6	133.1	131.7
Transportation equipment	106.8	101.5	100.1	119.8	117.7
Instruments and related products	110.2	109.2	109.3	118.8	118.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	99.2	97.3	96.0	102.9	100.5
Nondurable Goods					
Food and kindred products	77.5	75.1	74.4	78.5	76.4
Tobacco manufactures	59.9	61.4	61.9	64.5	61.8
Textile-mill products	68.5	67.0	65.9	72.9	71.8
Apparel and other finished textile products	96.3	98.2	102.0	104.2	100.9
Paper and allied products	107.4	107.6	106.2	112.0	110.2
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	113.4	113.5	114.5	115.0	113.4
Chemicals and allied products	105.5	105.6	103.9	107.8	109.8
Products of petroleum and coal	78.5	77.6	76.2	83.6	83.6
Rubber products	92.6	89.6	87.2	98.7	96.6
Leather and leather products	83.9	81.7	86.6	84.2	82.6
			Payrolls		
MINING	-	94.6	91.5	107.8	108.7
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	-	210.4	191.6	230.5	207.9
MANUFACTURING	164.4	160.4	158.2	171.5	168.8

[1] For mining and manufacturing, data refer to production and related workers; for contract construction, data relate to construction workers.

NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

Table C-5: Average weekly hours, seasonally adjusted, of production workers in selected industries [1]

Industry	May 1961	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	May 1960	Apr. 1960
Manufacturing	39.8	39.6	39.3	40.1	39.6
Durable goods	40.2	40.1	39.5	40.5	40.1
Nondurable goods	39.3	39.2	38.9	39.7	39.1
Building construction	-	35.1	35.4	35.4	36.0
Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)	-	37.6	37.6	37.6	37.9

[1] For manufacturing, data refer to production and related workers; for building construction, to construction workers; and for retail trade, to nonsupervisory workers.

NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

Table C-2: Gross hours and earnings of production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group

Major industry group	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960	May 1961	Apr. 1961	May 1960
MANUFACTURING	$92.66	$91.57	$91.37	39.6	39.3	39.9	$2.34	$2.33	$2.29
DURABLE GOODS	100.25	99.35	98.58	40.1	39.9	40.4	2.50	2.49	2.44
NONDURABLE GOODS	82.86	82.43	81.35	38.9	38.7	39.3	2.13	2.13	2.07
Durable Goods									
Ordnance and accessories	$110.84	$110.43	$107.79	40.9	40.9	41.3	$2.71	$2.70	$2.61
Lumber and wood products	82.39	80.58	81.40	39.8	39.5	40.1	2.07	2.04	2.03
Furniture and fixtures	71.98	72.54	74.19	38.7	39.0	40.1	1.86	1.86	1.85
Stone, clay, and glass products	95.06	93.26	92.84	40.8	40.2	40.9	2.33	2.32	2.27
Primary metal industries	113.29	111.74	109.70	39.2	38.8	38.9	2.89	2.88	2.82
Fabricated metal products	101.00	99.85	99.96	40.4	40.1	40.8	2.50	2.49	2.45
Machinery (except electrical)	107.04	106.78	106.14	40.7	40.6	41.3	2.63	2.63	2.57
Electrical machinery	94.16	94.16	91.37	39.9	39.9	39.9	2.36	2.36	2.29
Transportation equipment	113.40	111.60	111.66	40.5	40.0	40.9	2.80	2.79	2.73
Instruments and related products	97.77	97.93	94.77	40.4	40.3	40.5	2.42	2.43	2.34
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	79.60	78.80	77.41	39.8	39.6	39.9	2.00	1.99	1.94
Nondurable Goods									
Food and kindred products	91.94	89.95	88.91	40.5	39.8	40.6	2.27	2.26	2.19
Tobacco manufactures	72.01	72.58	68.58	38.1	38.4	38.1	1.89	1.89	1.80
Textile-mill products	64.78	63.96	65.36	39.5	39.0	40.1	1.64	1.64	1.63
Apparel and other finished textile products	55.26	56.09	55.90	35.2	35.5	36.3	1.57	1.58	1.54
Paper and allied products	98.09	98.33	96.05	42.1	42.2	42.5	2.33	2.33	2.26
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	106.69	106.31	106.37	37.7	37.7	38.4	2.83	2.82	2.77
Chemicals and allied products	106.55	105.32	103.58	41.3	41.3	41.6	2.58	2.55	2.49
Products of petroleum and coal	123.22	123.93	118.03	40.8	40.9	40.7	3.02	3.03	2.90
Rubber products	102.40	100.47	100.04	40.0	39.4	39.7	2.56	2.55	2.52
Leather and leather products	61.49	59.62	59.90	36.6	35.7	36.3	1.68	1.67	1.65

NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

Table C-3: Average overtime hours and average hourly earnings excluding overtime of production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group

Major industry group	Average overtime hours					Average hourly earnings excluding overtime[1]		
	May 1961	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	May 1960	Apr. 1960	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960
MANUFACTURING	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.4	2.1	$2.27	$2.27	$2.22
DURABLE GOODS	2.0	1.9	1.7	2.4	2.1	2.43	2.42	2.38
NONDURABLE GOODS	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.2	2.07	2.06	2.01
Durable Goods								
Ordnance and accessories	-	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.6	$2.65	$2.64	$2.56
Lumber and wood products	-	2.7	2.3	3.2	2.9	1.98	1.94	1.94
Furniture and fixtures	-	1.8	1.7	2.4	2.4	1.82	1.83	1.80
Stone, clay, and glass products	-	2.7	2.5	3.1	2.8	2.24	2.24	2.19
Primary metal industries	-	1.3	1.2	1.5	2.0	2.83	2.81	2.78
Fabricated metal products	-	2.0	1.8	2.6	2.1	2.43	2.42	2.36
Machinery (except electrical)	-	2.0	1.9	2.7	2.4	2.57	2.56	2.47
Electrical machinery	-	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.2	2.31	2.31	2.24
Transportation equipment	-	1.8	1.5	2.6	1.9	2.73	2.72	2.64
Instruments and related products	-	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.7	2.37	2.37	2.28
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	-	2.0	1.9	2.2	1.9	1.95	1.95	1.89
Nondurable Goods								
Food and kindred products	-	2.7	2.8	3.1	2.8	2.19	2.18	2.12
Tobacco manufactures	-	1.0	.6	1.0	.7	1.86	1.80	1.78
Textile-mill products	-	2.2	2.1	2.9	2.5	1.59	1.59	1.56
Apparel and other finished textile products	-	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.55	1.57	1.50
Paper and allied products	-	4.0	3.7	4.3	3.7	2.23	2.23	2.14
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	-	2.4	2.6	3.0	2.6	[2]	[2]	[2]
Chemicals and allied products	-	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.9	2.48	2.48	2.40
Products of petroleum and coal	-	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.7	2.97	2.97	2.87
Rubber products	-	2.0	1.4	2.2	1.7	2.49	2.49	2.42
Leather and leather products	-	1.0	1.3	1.0	.8	1.65	1.64	1.62

[1] Derived by assuming that overtime hours are paid at the rate of time and one-half.

[2] Not available as average overtime rates are significantly above time and one-half. Inclusion of data for the group in the nondurable-goods total has little effect.

NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

Table C-4: Indexes of aggregate weekly man-hours and payrolls in industrial and construction activities [1]

(1947-49=100)

Activity	May 1961	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	May 1960	Apr. 1960
			Man-hours		
TOTAL	94.6	91.8	89.9	100.8	98.4
MINING	60.1	57.7	56.4	66.2	66.5
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	121.3	111.0	101.0	126.3	114.3
MANUFACTURING	93.1	91.4	90.5	99.4	98.3
DURABLE GOODS	98.0	95.4	93.6	106.5	105.8
NONDURABLE GOODS	87.3	86.5	86.8	90.9	89.4
Durable Goods					
Ordnance and accessories	323.6	320.9	323.3	326.3	325.9
Lumber and wood products	70.7	67.0	63.4	77.7	74.2
Furniture and fixtures	97.4	98.4	97.3	107.5	108.0
Stone, clay, and glass products	97.4	93.8	91.4	104.6	102.4
Primary metal industries	83.7	80.8	78.1	95.2	99.0
Fabricated metal products	100.8	97.1	94.5	108.5	106.2
Machinery (except electrical)	95.0	94.7	93.3	103.3	103.5
Electrical machinery	129.7	128.7	128.6	133.1	131.7
Transportation equipment	106.8	101.5	100.1	119.8	117.7
Instruments and related products	110.2	109.2	109.3	118.8	118.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	99.2	97.3	96.0	102.9	100.5
Nondurable Goods					
Food and kindred products	77.5	75.1	74.4	78.5	76.4
Tobacco manufactures	59.9	61.4	61.9	64.5	61.8
Textile-mill products	68.5	67.0	65.9	72.9	71.8
Apparel and other finished textile products	96.3	98.2	102.0	104.2	100.9
Paper and allied products	107.4	107.6	106.2	112.0	110.2
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	113.4	113.5	114.5	115.0	113.4
Chemicals and allied products	105.5	105.6	103.9	107.8	109.8
Products of petroleum and coal	78.5	77.6	76.2	83.6	83.6
Rubber products	92.6	89.6	87.2	98.7	96.6
Leather and leather products	83.9	81.7	86.6	84.2	82.6
			Payrolls		
MINING	-	94.6	91.5	107.8	108.7
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	-	210.4	191.6	230.5	207.9
MANUFACTURING	164.4	160.4	158.2	171.5	168.8

[1] For mining and manufacturing, data refer to production and related workers; for contract construction, data relate to construction workers.

NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

Table C-5: Average weekly hours, seasonally adjusted, of production workers in selected industries [1]

Industry	May 1961	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	May 1960	Apr. 1960
Manufacturing	39.8	39.6	39.3	40.1	39.6
Durable goods	40.2	40.1	39.5	40.5	40.1
Nondurable goods	39.3	39.2	38.9	39.7	39.1
Building construction	-	35.1	35.4	35.4	36.0
Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)	-	37.6	37.6	37.6	37.9

[1] For manufacturing, data refer to production and related workers; for building construction, to construction workers; and for retail trade, to nonsupervisory workers.

NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

Table C-6: Gross hours and earnings of production workers,[1] by industry

Industry	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960
MINING	$107.17	$104.10	$111.38	39.4	38.7	41.1	$2.72	$2.69	$2.71
METAL MINING	110.29	108.13	113.58	40.4	39.9	42.7	2.73	2.71	2.66
Iron mining	108.54	104.49	120.80	36.3	35.3	41.8	2.99	2.96	2.89
Copper mining	116.26	114.59	114.66	42.9	42.6	44.1	2.71	2.69	2.60
Lead and zinc mining	89.10	88.43	93.71	39.6	39.3	41.1	2.25	2.25	2.28
ANTHRACITE MINING	84.86	90.58	80.88	31.2	33.8	29.2	2.72	2.68	2.77
BITUMINOUS-COAL MINING	106.60	98.48	122.30	32.8	30.3	37.4	3.25	3.25	3.27
CRUDE-PETROLEUM AND NATURAL-GAS PRODUCTION:									
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services)	121.66	116.98	115.18	41.1	40.2	40.7	2.96	2.91	2.83
NONMETALLIC MINING AND QUARRYING	97.52	95.49	98.55	42.4	41.7	43.8	2.30	2.29	2.25
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	119.97	119.64	119.19	35.6	35.5	36.9	3.37	3.37	3.23
NONBUILDING CONSTRUCTION	115.06	116.10	117.96	38.1	38.7	41.1	3.02	3.00	2.87
Highway and street construction	104.25	104.06	112.36	37.5	38.4	42.4	2.78	2.71	2.65
Other nonbuilding construction	125.39	126.29	123.51	38.7	39.1	40.1	3.24	3.23	3.08
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION	121.10	120.41	119.19	35.0	34.8	35.9	3.46	3.46	3.32
GENERAL CONTRACTORS	111.30	109.65	109.50	35.0	34.7	35.9	3.18	3.16	3.05
SPECIAL-TRADE CONTRACTORS	126.36	125.99	124.57	35.1	34.9	35.9	3.60	3.61	3.47
Plumbing and heating	136.52	135.41	131.98	37.3	37.2	37.6	3.66	3.61	3.51
Painting and decorating	121.10	116.26	115.58	34.6	33.6	34.4	3.50	3.46	3.36
Electrical work	153.56	156.35	147.07	38.2	38.7	38.3	4.02	4.04	3.84
Other special-trade contractors	117.60	117.57	118.99	33.6	33.4	35.1	3.50	3.52	3.39
MANUFACTURING	91.57	90.71	89.60	39.3	39.1	39.3	2.33	2.32	2.28
DURABLE GOODS	99.35	97.96	97.36	39.9	39.5	39.9	2.49	2.48	2.44
NONDURABLE GOODS	82.43	82.04	79.52	38.7	38.7	38.6	2.13	2.12	2.06
Durable Goods									
ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES	110.43	109.89	106.49	40.9	40.7	40.8	2.70	2.70	2.61
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	80.58	77.80	80.20	39.5	38.9	39.9	2.04	2.00	2.01
Sawmills and planing mills	77.81	74.69	77.95	39.7	38.9	40.6	1.96	1.92	1.92
Sawmills and planing mills, general	79.00	75.86	79.17	39.7	38.9	40.6	1.99	1.95	1.95
South[2]	52.40	51.87	54.27	40.0	39.9	42.4	1.31	1.30	1.28
West[2]	101.20	95.62	97.22	40.0	38.4	39.2	2.53	2.49	2.48
Millwork, plywood, prefabricated structural wood products	85.46	83.18	82.97	40.5	39.8	39.7	2.11	2.09	2.09
Millwork	82.00	80.17	78.56	40.0	39.3	38.7	2.05	2.04	2.03
Plywood	89.64	87.31	88.37	41.5	40.8	41.1	2.16	2.14	2.15
Wooden containers	59.95	58.71	60.70	39.7	39.4	40.2	1.51	1.49	1.51
Wooden boxes, other than cigar	58.90	57.82	59.20	39.8	39.6	40.0	1.48	1.46	1.48
Miscellaneous wood products	68.68	67.87	68.04	40.4	40.4	40.5	1.70	1.68	1.68
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	72.54	72.74	73.82	39.0	38.9	39.9	1.86	1.87	1.85
Household furniture	68.29	67.55	69.83	38.8	38.6	39.9	1.76	1.75	1.75
Wood household furniture, except upholstered	63.36	62.33	64.94	39.6	39.2	41.1	1.60	1.59	1.58
Wood household furniture, upholstered	71.24	72.01	74.11	37.3	37.9	38.8	1.91	1.90	1.91
Mattresses and bedsprings	78.07	74.46	78.96	37.9	36.5	37.6	2.06	2.04	2.10
Office, public-building, and professional furniture	84.77	86.03	86.88	39.8	40.2	40.6	2.13	2.14	2.14
Wood office furniture	65.86	69.46	67.80	39.2	41.1	40.6	1.68	1.69	1.67
Metal office furniture	94.09	93.85	96.70	39.7	39.6	40.8	2.37	2.37	2.37
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures	91.72	94.14	92.10	38.7	38.9	39.7	2.37	2.42	2.32
Screens, blinds, and misc. furniture and fixtures	77.02	76.63	72.91	39.7	39.5	39.2	1.94	1.94	1.86
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	93.26	92.86	91.08	40.2	40.2	40.3	2.32	2.31	2.26
Flat glass	117.80	121.99	123.78	38.0	39.1	39.8	3.10	3.12	3.11
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	93.69	94.47	89.47	39.7	40.2	38.9	2.36	2.35	2.30
Glass containers	96.39	96.59	89.86	40.5	41.1	38.9	2.38	2.35	2.31
Pressed or blown glass	89.47	91.18	88.92	38.4	38.8	39.0	2.33	2.35	2.28
Glass products made of purchased glass	74.30	73.92	71.82	38.3	38.3	38.0	1.94	1.93	1.89
Cement, hydraulic	103.72	103.46	101.18	40.2	40.1	40.8	2.58	2.58	2.48

[1]See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table C-6: Gross hours and earnings of production workers,[1] by industry—Continued

Industry	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960
Durable Goods—Continued									
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS—Continued									
Structural clay products	$83.02	$80.99	$83.03	40.3	39.7	40.7	$2.06	$2.04	$2.04
Brick and hollow tile	78.21	75.11	76.91	41.6	40.6	41.8	1.88	1.85	1.84
Floor and wall tile	83.98	82.78	80.59	39.8	39.8	39.7	2.11	2.08	2.03
Sewer pipe	84.42	81.58	85.06	40.2	39.6	40.7	2.10	2.06	2.09
Clay refractories	91.13	90.51	96.87	37.5	37.4	39.7	2.43	2.42	2.44
Pottery and related products	82.88	82.94	81.75	37.5	37.7	38.2	2.21	2.20	2.14
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	96.08	93.66	92.02	42.7	42.0	42.8	2.25	2.23	2.15
Concrete products	93.31	90.52	89.63	43.0	42.3	43.3	2.17	2.14	2.07
Cut-stone and stone products	78.50	77.49	77.61	41.1	41.0	41.5	1.91	1.89	1.87
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products	97.93	96.40	95.84	40.3	40.0	40.1	2.43	2.41	2.39
Abrasive products	101.20	100.55	98.46	40.0	39.9	39.7	2.53	2.52	2.48
Asbestos products	98.90	96.96	96.70	40.7	39.9	40.8	2.43	2.43	2.37
Nonclay refractories	99.53	99.44	106.00	37.7	38.1	40.0	2.64	2.61	2.65
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	111.74	108.97	112.29	38.8	38.1	39.4	2.88	2.86	2.85
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	119.32	115.44	122.22	38.0	37.0	39.3	3.14	3.12	3.11
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills, except electrometallurgical products	119.70	115.50	122.30	38.0	36.9	39.2	3.15	3.13	3.12
Electrometallurgical products	109.18	110.83	116.48	39.7	40.3	41.9	2.75	2.75	2.78
Iron and steel foundries	96.01	94.63	95.48	38.1	37.7	38.5	2.52	2.51	2.48
Gray-iron foundries	94.35	92.50	93.59	38.2	37.6	38.2	2.47	2.46	2.45
Malleable-iron foundries	93.87	92.88	92.16	37.7	37.3	38.4	2.49	2.49	2.40
Steel foundries	100.97	101.23	101.27	38.1	38.2	39.1	2.65	2.65	2.59
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	108.95	107.87	112.25	40.5	40.4	42.2	2.69	2.67	2.66
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc	101.15	100.10	99.87	40.3	40.2	41.1	2.51	2.49	2.43
Primary refining of aluminum	123.62	122.81	136.19	40.8	40.8	44.8	3.03	3.01	3.04
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	97.85	96.40	94.77	40.6	40.0	40.5	2.41	2.41	2.34
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals	114.40	112.33	106.53	41.3	40.7	39.9	2.77	2.76	2.67
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper	113.42	109.75	99.20	41.7	40.8	38.3	2.72	2.69	2.59
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of aluminum	117.26	116.24	115.23	41.0	40.5	41.6	2.86	2.87	2.77
Nonferrous foundries	103.57	102.00	97.32	40.3	40.0	39.4	2.57	2.55	2.47
Miscellaneous primary metal industries	110.83	108.64	110.40	39.3	38.8	40.0	2.82	2.80	2.76
Iron and steel forgings	114.26	112.01	113.87	38.6	38.1	39.4	2.96	2.94	2.89
Wire drawing	104.93	103.75	103.23	39.3	39.3	39.4	2.67	2.64	2.62
Welded and heavy-riveted pipe	111.61	108.47	113.15	39.3	38.6	40.7	2.84	2.81	2.78
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	99.85	97.81	96.56	40.1	39.6	39.9	2.49	2.47	2.42
Tin cans and other tinware	117.55	114.90	111.66	41.1	40.6	40.9	2.86	2.83	2.73
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	93.69	92.67	90.85	39.7	39.1	39.5	2.36	2.37	2.30
Cutlery and edge tools	85.05	84.02	79.18	40.5	40.2	39.2	2.10	2.09	2.02
Hand tools	94.96	93.53	91.01	39.9	39.3	39.4	2.38	2.38	2.31
Hardware	95.89	94.82	93.85	39.3	38.7	39.6	2.44	2.45	2.37
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	95.68	94.23	89.71	39.7	39.1	38.5	2.41	2.41	2.33
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies	98.50	96.75	92.34	39.4	38.7	38.0	2.50	2.50	2.43
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified	94.72	93.30	88.62	39.8	39.2	38.7	2.38	2.38	2.29
Fabricated structural metal products	100.65	100.15	98.74	40.1	39.9	40.3	2.51	2.51	2.45
Structural steel and ornamental metal work	100.40	99.50	98.74	40.0	39.8	40.3	2.51	2.50	2.45
Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim	93.43	92.36	90.39	40.1	39.3	39.3	2.33	2.35	2.30
Boiler-shop products	103.60	103.74	102.91	40.0	39.9	41.0	2.59	2.60	2.51
Sheet-metal work	104.75	104.19	100.75	40.6	40.7	40.3	2.58	2.56	2.50
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	104.09	100.19	102.21	40.5	39.6	40.4	2.57	2.53	2.53
Vitreous-enameled products	81.20	83.42	73.72	40.0	41.5	38.0	2.03	2.01	1.94
Stamped and pressed metal products	109.62	105.07	108.00	40.6	39.5	40.6	2.70	2.66	2.66
Lighting fixtures	87.78	85.57	86.02	38.5	38.2	39.1	2.28	2.24	2.20
Fabricated wire products	93.38	92.46	87.91	40.6	40.2	39.6	2.30	2.30	2.22
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	96.47	95.83	93.77	39.7	39.6	39.9	2.43	2.42	2.35
Metal shipping barrels, drums, kegs, and pails	110.57	107.60	101.53	40.8	40.3	39.2	2.71	2.67	2.59
Steel springs	107.20	101.38	100.88	40.0	38.4	38.8	2.68	2.64	2.60
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	97.11	96.22	96.56	39.0	38.8	39.9	2.49	2.48	2.42
Screw-machine products	91.80	92.10	91.66	39.4	39.7	40.2	2.33	2.32	2.28
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL)	106.78	105.32	104.04	40.6	40.2	40.8	2.63	2.62	2.55
Engines and turbines	117.29	114.62	108.38	41.3	40.5	39.7	2.84	2.83	2.73
Steam engines, turbines, and water wheels	121.20	122.10	116.58	40.4	40.7	40.2	3.00	3.00	2.90
Diesel and other internal-combustion engines, not elsewhere classified	115.79	112.59	106.52	41.5	40.5	39.6	2.79	2.78	2.69
Agricultural machinery and tractors	108.54	107.19	102.80	40.2	39.7	40.0	2.70	2.70	2.57
Tractors	113.20	108.19	104.28	40.0	38.5	39.5	2.83	2.81	2.64
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	103.28	105.63	101.09	40.5	41.1	40.6	2.55	2.57	2.49

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table C-6: Gross hours and earnings of production workers,[1] by industry—Continued

Industry	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960
Durable Goods—Continued									
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL)—Continued									
Construction and mining machinery	$104.90	$102.17	$101.05	40.5	39.6	40.1	$2.59	$2.58	$2.52
Construction and mining machinery, except for oil fields	106.25	103.10	101.71	40.4	39.5	40.2	2.63	2.61	2.53
Oil-field machinery and tools	102.25	100.40	98.46	40.9	40.0	39.7	2.50	2.51	2.48
Metalworking machinery	116.47	114.93	120.37	41.3	40.9	43.3	2.82	2.81	2.78
Machine tools	108.27	105.47	111.02	40.4	39.8	42.7	2.68	2.65	2.60
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)	110.83	110.42	111.22	40.3	40.3	41.5	2.75	2.74	2.68
Machine-tool accessories	123.22	121.06	128.47	42.2	41.6	44.3	2.92	2.91	2.90
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	101.02	99.88	99.66	40.9	40.6	41.7	2.47	2.46	2.39
Food-products machinery	101.30	102.11	101.43	40.2	40.2	40.9	2.52	2.54	2.48
Textile machinery	89.57	87.26	86.94	40.9	40.4	41.8	2.19	2.16	2.08
Paper-industries machinery	101.76	101.27	107.97	41.2	41.0	44.8	2.47	2.47	2.41
Printing-trades machinery and equipment	115.48	115.06	110.72	42.3	42.3	42.1	2.73	2.72	2.63
General industrial machinery	103.94	102.66	101.34	40.6	40.1	40.7	2.56	2.56	2.49
Pumps, air and gas compressors	101.59	101.50	99.80	40.8	40.6	40.9	2.49	2.50	2.44
Conveyors and conveying equipment	104.15	103.36	102.51	39.6	39.3	40.2	2.63	2.63	2.55
Blowers, exhaust and ventilating fans	95.59	96.23	92.83	39.5	39.6	39.5	2.42	2.43	2.35
Industrial trucks, tractors, etc	105.44	102.97	102.87	40.4	39.3	40.5	2.61	2.62	2.54
Mechanical power-transmission equipment	104.12	101.14	102.41	40.2	39.2	40.8	2.59	2.58	2.51
Mechanical stokers and industrial furnaces and ovens	99.35	97.96	97.10	39.9	39.5	40.8	2.49	2.48	2.38
Office and store machines and devices	107.59	106.52	101.20	40.6	40.5	40.0	2.65	2.63	2.53
Computing machines and cash registers	117.50	117.26	110.42	40.8	41.0	40.3	2.88	2.86	2.74
Typewriters	93.52	88.58	86.76	41.2	39.9	39.8	2.27	2.22	2.18
Service-industry and household machines	101.45	100.19	98.00	40.1	39.6	40.0	2.53	2.53	2.45
Domestic laundry equipment	104.28	100.70	100.35	39.5	38.0	39.2	2.64	2.65	2.56
Commercial laundry, dry-cleaning, and pressing machines	91.49	91.94	91.39	39.1	39.8	40.8	2.34	2.31	2.24
Sewing machines	107.44	108.89	103.82	42.3	42.7	42.9	2.54	2.55	2.42
Refrigerators and air-conditioning units	102.00	100.33	98.06	40.0	39.5	39.7	2.55	2.54	2.47
Miscellaneous machinery parts	102.91	101.75	98.70	40.2	39.9	39.8	2.56	2.55	2.48
Fabricated pipe, fittings, and valves	100.44	98.53	98.15	39.7	39.1	39.9	2.53	2.52	2.46
Ball and roller bearings	103.36	101.39	98.43	39.3	38.7	38.6	2.63	2.62	2.55
Machine shops (job and repair)	103.63	103.48	99.14	40.8	40.9	40.3	2.54	2.53	2.46
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	94.16	93.30	88.98	39.9	39.7	39.2	2.36	2.35	2.27
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	99.05	98.15	94.25	40.1	39.9	39.6	2.47	2.46	2.38
Wiring devices and supplies	87.74	87.56	80.47	39.7	39.8	38.5	2.21	2.20	2.09
Carbon and graphite products (electrical)	98.74	99.05	97.69	40.3	40.1	40.2	2.45	2.47	2.43
Electrical indicating, measuring, and recording instruments	90.57	89.78	87.56	39.9	39.9	39.8	2.27	2.25	2.20
Motors, generators, and motor-generator sets	107.06	105.34	99.94	40.4	39.9	39.5	2.65	2.64	2.53
Power and distribution transformers	101.63	101.38	99.35	39.7	39.6	39.9	2.56	2.56	2.49
Switchgear, switchboard, and industrial controls	103.06	102.66	98.95	40.1	40.1	39.9	2.57	2.56	2.48
Electrical welding apparatus	105.97	102.26	110.76	40.6	40.1	42.6	2.61	2.55	2.60
Electrical appliances	96.24	95.44	89.17	40.1	39.6	38.6	2.40	2.41	2.31
Insulated wire and cable	89.68	87.34	84.66	42.3	41.2	40.9	2.12	2.12	2.07
Electrical equipment for vehicles	99.57	99.18	95.40	39.2	39.2	39.1	2.54	2.53	2.44
Electric lamps	91.25	89.70	86.41	39.5	39.0	39.1	2.31	2.30	2.21
Communication equipment	90.29	90.68	85.19	39.6	39.6	38.9	2.28	2.29	2.19
Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment	88.65	89.04	83.98	39.4	39.4	38.7	2.25	2.26	2.17
Radio tubes	85.79	85.57	79.37	39.9	39.8	39.1	2.15	2.15	2.03
Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment	101.00	100.75	95.68	40.4	40.3	39.7	2.50	2.50	2.41
Miscellaneous electrical products	89.72	88.26	89.20	39.7	39.4	40.0	2.26	2.24	2.23
Storage batteries	99.43	98.67	97.91	39.3	39.0	39.8	2.53	2.53	2.46
Primary batteries (dry and wet)	78.55	75.62	73.45	40.7	39.8	39.7	1.93	1.90	1.85
X-ray and nonradio electronic tubes	98.57	96.29	100.70	40.9	40.8	41.1	2.41	2.36	2.45
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	111.60	109.69	107.59	40.0	39.6	39.7	2.79	2.77	2.71
Motor vehicles and equipment	111.67	107.80	108.23	39.6	38.5	39.5	2.82	2.80	2.74
Motor vehicles, bodies, parts, and accessories	113.65	109.44	110.48	39.6	38.4	39.6	2.87	2.85	2.79
Truck and bus bodies	99.00	96.08	96.96	39.6	38.9	39.9	2.50	2.47	2.43
Trailers (truck and automobile)	88.48	87.86	85.63	39.5	39.4	38.4	2.24	2.23	2.23
Aircraft and parts	112.75	113.99	107.07	41.0	41.3	40.1	2.75	2.76	2.67
Aircraft	111.93	113.99	108.14	40.7	41.3	40.2	2.75	2.76	2.69
Aircraft engines and parts	115.23	116.34	105.60	41.3	41.7	39.7	2.79	2.79	2.66
Aircraft propellers and parts	112.23	117.84	103.34	43.0	44.3	41.5	2.61	2.66	2.49
Other aircraft parts and equipment	112.06	109.76	106.39	41.2	40.5	40.3	2.72	2.71	2.64
Ship and boat building and repairing	110.80	108.47	103.49	40.0	39.3	39.5	2.77	2.76	2.62
Ship building and repairing	115.71	112.61	108.47	39.9	39.1	39.3	2.90	2.88	2.76
Boat building and repairing	84.45	82.80	82.01	40.6	40.0	40.4	2.08	2.07	2.03
Railroad equipment	105.45	107.26	110.26	37.0	37.9	39.1	2.85	2.83	2.82
Locomotives and parts	111.39	109.48	113.15	39.5	39.1	40.7	2.82	2.80	2.78
Railroad and street cars	102.96	106.59	109.24	36.0	37.4	38.6	2.86	2.85	2.83
Other transportation equipment	91.83	91.88	84.58	40.1	40.3	38.8	2.29	2.28	2.18

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table C-6: Gross hours and earnings of production workers,[1] by industry—Continued

Industry	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960
Durable Goods—Continued									
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	$97.93	$97.53	$93.43	40.3	40.3	40.1	$2.43	$2.42	$2.33
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments	116.85	117.01	110.97	41.0	41.2	41.1	2.85	2.84	2.70
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments	96.72	96.08	92.80	40.3	40.2	40.0	2.40	2.39	2.32
Optical instruments and lenses	99.47	98.33	94.13	40.6	40.3	40.4	2.45	2.44	2.33
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments	84.21	83.81	81.80	40.1	40.1	39.9	2.10	2.09	2.05
Ophthalmic goods	81.19	81.39	79.20	39.8	39.7	39.8	2.04	2.05	1.99
Photographic apparatus	110.70	109.48	105.82	40.7	40.4	40.7	2.72	2.71	2.60
Watches and clocks	77.79	80.57	75.65	38.7	39.3	38.4	2.01	2.05	1.97
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	78.80	78.61	76.05	39.6	39.5	39.2	1.99	1.99	1.94
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	79.40	78.40	80.16	39.5	39.2	40.9	2.01	2.00	1.96
Jewelry and findings	76.42	75.06	76.67	39.8	39.3	41.0	1.92	1.91	1.87
Silverware and plated ware	87.69	86.91	89.95	38.8	38.8	40.7	2.26	2.24	2.21
Musical instruments and parts	89.04	89.78	86.58	39.4	39.9	39.9	2.26	2.25	2.17
Toys and sporting goods	73.70	75.06	69.32	39.2	39.3	38.3	1.88	1.91	1.81
Games, toys, dolls, and children's vehicles	69.84	70.80	65.98	38.8	38.9	37.7	1.80	1.82	1.75
Sporting and athletic goods	80.80	81.80	74.87	40.0	39.9	39.2	2.02	2.05	1.91
Pens, pencils, other office supplies	71.74	71.31	69.95	39.2	39.4	39.3	1.83	1.81	1.78
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	71.37	69.84	66.33	39.0	38.8	37.9	1.83	1.80	1.75
Fabricated plastics products	84.66	84.03	80.40	40.7	40.4	39.8	2.08	2.08	2.02
Other manufacturing industries	81.16	81.37	79.59	39.4	39.5	39.4	2.06	2.06	2.02
Nondurable Goods									
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	89.95	90.17	87.16	39.8	39.9	39.8	2.26	2.26	2.19
Meat products	99.70	100.25	95.74	40.2	40.1	39.4	2.48	2.50	2.43
Meat packing, wholesale	113.42	114.67	108.27	40.8	41.1	40.4	2.78	2.79	2.68
Sausages and casings	102.51	102.11	99.54	40.2	40.2	40.3	2.55	2.54	2.47
Dairy products	90.01	90.01	89.21	41.1	41.1	41.3	2.19	2.19	2.16
Condensed and evaporated milk	93.84	92.57	90.35	40.8	40.6	40.7	2.30	2.28	2.22
Ice cream and ices	93.15	94.12	93.75	40.5	41.1	41.3	2.30	2.29	2.27
Canning and preserving	70.08	69.94	69.75	36.5	37.2	37.7	1.92	1.88	1.85
Sea food, canned and cured	52.14	53.57	63.69	26.6	27.9	33.0	1.96	1.92	1.93
Canned fruits, vegetables, and soups	73.83	75.46	73.54	37.1	39.1	38.5	1.99	1.93	1.91
Grain-mill products	97.61	97.41	92.87	43.0	43.1	42.6	2.27	2.26	2.18
Flour and other grain-mill products	98.52	102.81	94.16	43.4	44.7	42.8	2.27	2.30	2.20
Prepared feeds	89.22	88.56	87.03	43.1	43.2	43.3	2.07	2.05	2.01
Bakery products	89.15	89.15	85.79	39.8	39.8	39.9	2.24	2.24	2.15
Bread and other bakery products	91.43	90.57	87.64	40.1	39.9	40.2	2.28	2.27	2.18
Biscuit, crackers, and pretzels	81.48	83.74	77.79	38.8	39.5	38.7	2.10	2.12	2.01
Sugar	99.14	102.09	95.88	40.8	41.5	40.8	2.43	2.46	2.35
Cane-sugar refining	117.70	118.13	105.52	42.8	42.8	40.9	2.75	2.76	2.58
Beet sugar	84.78	84.48	86.94	36.7	35.2	38.3	2.31	2.40	2.27
Confectionery and related products	74.43	73.45	68.92	39.8	39.7	38.5	1.87	1.85	1.79
Confectionery	72.04	70.31	66.09	39.8	39.5	38.2	1.81	1.78	1.73
Beverages	100.84	99.94	100.19	39.7	39.5	40.4	2.54	2.53	2.48
Bottled soft drinks	72.90	72.85	71.51	40.5	40.7	41.1	1.80	1.79	1.74
Malt liquors	124.74	124.11	124.03	39.6	39.4	40.4	3.15	3.15	3.07
Distilled, rectified, and blended liquors	97.28	94.88	97.71	38.3	37.5	39.4	2.54	2.53	2.48
Miscellaneous food products	87.89	89.60	84.85	40.5	41.1	40.6	2.17	2.18	2.09
Corn sirup, sugar, oil, and starch	112.56	113.78	105.25	42.8	43.1	42.1	2.63	2.64	2.50
Manufactured ice	84.04	83.78	85.19	44.7	44.8	46.3	1.88	1.87	1.84
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	72.58	66.43	64.80	38.4	36.7	36.0	1.89	1.81	1.80
Cigarettes	86.33	79.08	77.17	39.6	37.3	37.1	2.18	2.12	2.08
Cigars	53.95	52.27	49.48	36.7	35.8	34.6	1.47	1.46	1.43
Tobacco and snuff	72.20	70.12	66.06	37.8	37.3	36.1	1.91	1.88	1.83
Tobacco stemming and redrying	63.91	54.75	58.32	38.5	36.5	36.0	1.66	1.50	1.62
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS	63.96	63.24	63.76	39.0	38.8	39.6	1.64	1.63	1.61
Scouring and combing plants	74.87	72.10	70.69	42.3	41.2	41.1	1.77	1.75	1.72
Yarn and thread mills	59.06	57.53	59.49	38.6	38.1	39.4	1.53	1.51	1.51
Yarn mills	59.06	57.53	60.19	38.6	38.1	39.6	1.53	1.51	1.52
Thread mills	59.36	59.68	61.31	37.1	37.3	39.3	1.60	1.60	1.56
Broad-woven fabric mills	63.20	62.40	64.96	39.5	39.0	40.6	1.60	1.60	1.60
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber	62.09	61.85	63.99	39.3	38.9	40.5	1.58	1.59	1.58
North[4]	66.13	66.81	66.58	38.9	39.3	40.6	1.70	1.70	1.64
South[4]	61.70	60.92	63.59	39.3	38.8	40.5	1.57	1.57	1.57
Woolen and worsted	71.34	69.14	70.28	41.0	40.2	41.1	1.74	1.72	1.71
Narrow fabrics and smallwares	66.86	66.07	65.11	39.8	39.8	39.7	1.68	1.66	1.64

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table C-6: Gross hours and earnings of production workers,[1] by industry—Continued

Industry	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960
Nondurable Goods—Continued									
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS—Continued									
Knitting mills	$56.98	$57.29	$55.95	37.0	37.2	37.3	$1.54	$1.54	$1.50
Full-fashioned hosiery	58.52	60.76	57.15	38.0	39.2	38.1	1.54	1.55	1.50
North[4]	61.12	61.60	57.44	38.2	38.5	37.3	1.60	1.60	1.54
South[2]	57.61	60.44	57.07	37.9	39.5	38.3	1.52	1.53	1.49
Seamless hosiery	51.84	52.05	51.32	36.0	36.4	36.4	1.44	1.43	1.41
North[4]	54.39	54.31	51.91	37.0	37.2	36.3	1.47	1.46	1.43
South[2]	51.70	51.91	51.32	35.9	36.3	36.4	1.44	1.43	1.41
Knit outerwear	59.33	59.04	58.46	36.4	36.0	37.0	1.63	1.64	1.58
Knit underwear	53.29	53.80	53.42	36.5	36.6	37.1	1.46	1.47	1.44
Dyeing and finishing textiles	73.93	73.57	71.28	41.3	41.1	40.5	1.79	1.79	1.76
Dyeing and finishing textiles (except wool)	73.51	73.51	71.46	41.3	41.3	40.6	1.78	1.78	1.76
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	80.59	78.59	78.99	40.7	40.3	40.3	1.98	1.95	1.96
Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn	73.34	72.96	74.87	38.6	38.4	39.2	1.90	1.90	1.91
Hats (except cloth and millinery)	62.76	59.62	58.64	36.7	35.7	34.7	1.71	1.67	1.69
Miscellaneous textile goods	76.59	75.62	73.42	40.1	39.8	39.9	1.91	1.90	1.84
Felt goods (except woven felts and hats)	80.39	78.90	78.80	39.6	38.3	39.4	2.03	2.06	2.00
Lace goods	72.01	69.94	70.12	37.7	37.4	37.7	1.91	1.87	1.86
Paddings and upholstery filling	79.80	76.44	76.78	39.9	39.0	40.2	2.00	1.96	1.91
Processed waste and recovered fibers	67.20	68.20	64.95	42.0	42.1	41.9	1.60	1.62	1.55
Artificial leather, oilcloth, and other coated fabrics	99.96	98.29	92.84	42.0	41.3	40.9	2.38	2.38	2.27
Cordage and twine	62.27	62.76	62.01	38.2	38.5	39.0	1.63	1.63	1.59
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS	56.09	57.12	53.70	35.5	35.7	35.1	1.58	1.60	1.53
Men's and boys' suits and coats	65.93	65.39	65.49	34.7	34.6	37.0	1.90	1.89	1.77
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	47.08	47.57	47.29	35.4	35.5	36.1	1.33	1.34	1.31
Shirts, collars, and nightwear	46.86	47.88	47.68	35.5	36.0	36.4	1.32	1.33	1.31
Separate trousers	47.74	49.05	49.24	35.1	35.8	37.3	1.36	1.37	1.32
Work shirts	43.07	42.01	42.84	36.5	35.6	36.0	1.18	1.18	1.19
Women's outerwear	61.07	62.12	56.10	34.5	34.9	33.0	1.77	1.78	1.70
Women's dresses	64.86	63.11	57.58	34.5	34.3	32.9	1.88	1.84	1.75
Household apparel	52.93	51.77	48.30	36.5	35.7	35.0	1.45	1.45	1.38
Women's suits, coats, and skirts	61.78	70.51	60.68	31.2	33.9	30.8	1.98	2.08	1.97
Women's, children's under garments	52.42	53.00	48.99	36.4	36.3	34.5	1.44	1.46	1.42
Underwear and nightwear, except corsets	49.46	51.24	46.65	36.1	36.6	34.3	1.37	1.40	1.36
Corsets and allied garments	59.52	57.12	54.41	37.2	35.7	35.1	1.60	1.60	1.55
Millinery	61.99	70.85	54.65	32.8	36.9	29.7	1.89	1.92	1.84
Children's outerwear	50.19	52.27	48.79	35.1	35.8	34.6	1.43	1.46	1.41
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories	52.77	53.58	51.26	35.9	36.2	35.6	1.47	1.48	1.44
Other fabricated textile products	63.58	64.63	58.67	38.3	38.7	36.9	1.66	1.67	1.59
Curtains, draperies, and other housefurnishings	54.75	54.90	51.10	37.5	37.6	36.5	1.46	1.46	1.40
Textile bags	62.92	62.86	61.44	38.6	38.8	38.4	1.63	1.62	1.60
Canvas products	61.06	58.60	61.54	38.4	38.3	39.2	1.59	1.53	1.57
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	98.33	96.98	93.63	42.2	41.8	41.8	2.33	2.32	2.24
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	107.69	105.78	102.15	43.6	43.0	43.1	2.47	2.46	2.37
Paperboard containers and boxes	91.02	89.51	86.43	41.0	40.5	40.2	2.22	2.21	2.15
Paperboard boxes	90.61	89.10	85.22	41.0	40.5	40.2	2.21	2.20	2.12
Fiber cans, tubes, and drums	95.71	94.13	96.24	40.9	40.4	40.1	2.34	2.33	2.40
Other paper and allied products	87.10	87.31	84.26	40.7	40.8	41.1	2.14	2.14	2.05
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES	106.31	106.88	103.95	37.7	37.9	37.8	2.82	2.82	2.75
Newspapers	112.29	110.63	110.05	35.2	34.9	35.5	3.19	3.17	3.10
Periodicals	109.09	111.56	115.30	39.1	39.7	40.6	2.79	2.81	2.84
Books	96.08	95.20	91.66	40.2	40.0	40.2	2.39	2.38	2.28
Commercial printing	104.34	106.74	103.33	38.5	39.1	38.7	2.71	2.73	2.67
Lithographing	110.21	111.28	106.23	39.5	39.6	39.2	2.79	2.81	2.71
Greeting cards	76.38	75.44	70.48	38.0	38.1	36.9	2.01	1.98	1.91
Bookbinding and related industries	84.04	84.70	79.92	38.2	38.5	37.7	2.20	2.20	2.12
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services	119.57	121.59	115.06	38.2	38.6	37.6	3.13	3.15	3.06
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	105.32	104.90	104.41	41.3	41.3	42.1	2.55	2.54	2.48
Industrial inorganic chemicals	117.29	116.88	117.45	41.3	41.3	42.4	2.84	2.83	2.77
Alkalies and chlorine	116.60	116.75	120.81	41.2	41.4	43.3	2.83	2.82	2.79
Industrial organic chemicals	112.34	111.25	112.29	41.3	40.9	41.9	2.72	2.72	2.68
Plastics, except synthetic rubber	115.90	114.24	116.26	42.3	42.0	42.9	2.74	2.72	2.71
Synthetic rubber	121.71	121.00	125.88	40.3	40.2	42.1	3.02	3.01	2.99
Synthetic fibers	95.41	94.54	94.35	40.6	40.4	41.2	2.35	2.34	2.29
Explosives	106.66	105.46	101.60	40.4	40.1	40.0	2.64	2.63	2.54
Drugs and medicines	95.68	95.99	92.75	40.2	40.5	40.5	2.38	2.37	2.29
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations	113.16	112.48	108.24	41.3	41.2	41.0	2.74	2.73	2.64
Soap and glycerin	122.18	122.18	116.93	41.0	41.0	40.6	2.98	2.98	2.88

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table C-6: Gross hours and earnings of production workers,[1] by industry—Continued

Industry	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960
Nondurable Goods—Continued									
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS—Continued									
Paints, pigments, and fillers	$102.50	$101.50	$101.19	41.0	40.6	41.3	$2.50	$2.50	$2.45
Paints, varnishes, lacquers, and enamels	100.04	98.42	97.10	41.0	40.5	40.8	2.44	2.43	2.38
Gum and wood chemicals	88.99	87.99	86.29	41.2	41.9	42.3	2.16	2.10	2.04
Fertilizers	79.49	83.17	85.44	43.2	45.2	48.0	1.84	1.84	1.78
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	90.05	88.54	87.23	43.5	43.4	43.4	2.07	2.04	2.01
Vegetable oils	81.16	79.42	80.08	43.4	43.4	44.0	1.87	1.83	1.82
Animal oils and fats	103.33	103.73	97.75	43.6	43.4	42.5	2.37	2.39	2.30
Miscellaneous chemicals	98.74	97.61	95.71	40.8	40.5	40.9	2.42	2.41	2.34
Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics	82.61	81.35	78.21	40.1	39.3	39.3	2.06	2.07	1.99
Compressed and liquefied gases	118.16	117.88	117.45	41.9	42.1	42.4	2.82	2.80	2.77
PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL	123.93	122.31	119.54	40.9	40.5	40.8	3.03	3.02	2.93
Petroleum refining	129.47	127.48	124.23	41.1	40.6	41.0	3.15	3.14	3.03
Coke, other petroleum and coal products	105.18	103.34	105.44	40.3	39.9	40.4	2.61	2.59	2.61
RUBBER PRODUCTS	100.47	97.66	94.60	39.4	38.6	38.3	2.55	2.53	2.47
Tires and inner tubes	115.20	111.53	107.38	38.4	37.3	36.9	3.00	2.99	2.91
Rubber footwear	86.65	82.92	77.01	40.3	39.3	38.7	2.15	2.11	1.99
Other rubber products	92.80	90.62	88.43	40.0	39.4	39.3	2.32	2.30	2.25
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	59.62	61.79	58.06	35.7	37.0	35.4	1.67	1.67	1.64
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished	85.75	83.64	81.66	39.7	38.9	38.7	2.16	2.15	2.11
Industrial leather belting and packing	77.97	80.52	73.53	38.6	38.9	38.1	2.02	2.07	1.93
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	57.72	58.67	55.22	36.3	36.9	35.4	1.59	1.59	1.56
Footwear (except rubber)	56.54	59.50	55.52	34.9	36.5	34.7	1.62	1.63	1.60
Luggage	66.57	67.08	62.87	37.4	37.9	37.2	1.78	1.77	1.69
Handbags and small leather goods	56.52	60.22	53.61	36.0	38.6	35.5	1.57	1.56	1.51
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods	53.73	54.02	51.41	36.8	37.0	35.7	1.46	1.46	1.44
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES:									
TRANSPORTATION:									
Interstate railroads:									
Class I railroads *	(5)	(5)	107.33	(5)	(5)	41.6	(5)	(5)	2.58
Local railways and bus lines	100.73	101.10	97.78	42.5	42.3	42.7	2.37	2.39	2.29
COMMUNICATION:									
Telephone	90.17	90.02	86.36	38.7	38.8	38.9	2.33	2.32	2.22
Switchboard operating employees[6]	68.95	68.76	67.71	36.1	36.0	36.6	1.91	1.91	1.85
Line construction employees[7]	124.79	125.08	118.72	42.3	42.4	42.4	2.95	2.95	2.80
Telegraph[8]	102.51	103.17	95.30	41.5	41.6	41.8	2.47	2.48	2.28
OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES:									
Gas and electric utilities	111.78	112.33	108.94	40.5	40.7	40.8	2.76	2.76	2.67
Electric light and power utilities	112.61	112.74	108.79	40.8	40.7	40.9	2.76	2.77	2.66
Gas utilities	104.78	104.49	101.25	40.3	40.5	40.5	2.60	2.58	2.50
Electric light and gas utilities combined	116.76	118.32	115.62	40.4	40.8	41.0	2.89	2.90	2.82
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE:									
WHOLESALE TRADE	94.64	94.00	91.83	40.1	40.0	40.1	2.36	2.35	2.29
RETAIL TRADE (EXCEPT EATING AND DRINKING PLACES)	69.19	68.44	67.48	37.4	37.4	37.7	1.85	1.83	1.79
General merchandise stores	49.69	49.49	48.99	33.8	33.9	34.5	1.47	1.46	1.42
Department stores and general mail-order houses	55.58	55.06	55.14	34.1	34.2	34.9	1.63	1.61	1.58
Food and liquor stores	72.45	72.10	70.13	35.0	35.0	35.6	2.07	2.06	1.97
Automotive and accessories dealers	90.00	89.76	91.73	43.9	44.0	44.1	2.05	2.04	2.08
Apparel and accessories stores	53.07	52.39	53.48	33.8	33.8	34.5	1.57	1.55	1.55
Other retail trade:									
Furniture and appliance stores	78.12	76.70	75.44	40.9	40.8	41.0	1.91	1.88	1.84
Lumber and hardware supply stores	81.93	81.12	81.64	41.8	41.6	42.3	1.96	1.95	1.93
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE:									
Banks and trust companies	71.62	71.80	69.94	37.3	37.2	37.4	1.92	1.93	1.87
Security dealers and exchanges	147.85	139.94	113.61	-	-	-		-	-
Insurance carriers	89.52	89.44	87.37	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table C-6: Gross hours and earnings of production workers,[1] by industry—Continued

Industry	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960
SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS:									
Hotels and lodging places:									
Hotels, year-round[9]	$49.20	$49.60	$47.52	40.0	40.0	39.6	$1.23	$1.24	$1.20
Personal services:									
Laundries	48.48	48.36	48.00	39.1	39.0	40.0	1.24	1.24	1.20
Cleaning and dyeing plants	53.82	54.67	57.94	37.9	38.5	40.8	1.42	1.42	1.42
Motion pictures:									
Motion picture production and distribution	116.62	121.31	107.96	-	-	-	-	-	-

[1]For mining and manufacturing, laundries, and cleaning and dyeing plants, data refer to production and related workers; for contract construction, to construction workers; and for all other industries, to nonsupervisory workers.

[2]South: Includes the following 17 States—Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.

[3]West: Includes California, Oregon, and Washington.

[4]North: Includes all States except the 17 listed as South in footnote 2.

[5]Not available.

[6]Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as switchboard operators; service assistants; operating room instructors; and pay-station attendants. In 1960, such employees made up 35 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

[7]Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as central office craftsmen; installation and exchange repair craftsmen; line, cable, and conduit craftsmen; and laborers. In 1960, such employees made up 30 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

[8]Data relate to domestic employees except messengers.

***Class I railroads - February 1961 data are: $115.02, 42.6, and $2.70.**

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table C-7: Gross and spendable average weekly earnings in industrial and construction activities, in current and 1947-49 dollars[1]

Type of earnings	Mining			Contract construction			Manufacturing		
	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960
Gross average weekly earnings:									
Current dollars	$107.17	$104.10	$111.38	$119.97	$119.64	$119.19	$91.57	$90.71	$89.60
1947-49 dollars	84.05	81.65	88.26	94.09	93.84	94.45	71.82	71.15	71.00
Spendable average weekly earnings:									
Worker with no dependents:									
Current dollars	86.17	83.82	89.40	95.98	95.72	95.38	74.00	73.34	72.48
1947-49 dollars	67.58	65.74	70.84	75.28	75.07	75.58	58.04	57.52	57.43
Worker with 3 dependents:									
Current dollars	94.34	91.82	97.79	104.84	104.56	104.20	81.57	80.89	80.01
1947-49 dollars	73.99	72.02	77.49	82.23	82.01	82.57	63.98	63.44	63.40

[1]For mining and manufacturing, data refer to production and related workers; for contract construction, to construction workers.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table C-8: Gross hours and earnings of production workers in manufacturing, by State and selected areas

State and area	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960
ALABAMA	$76.24	$74.30	$76.03	39.3	38.5	39.6	$1.94	$1.93	$1.92
Birmingham	99.58	98.16	104.78	38.9	38.8	40.3	2.56	2.53	2.60
Mobile	93.85	92.90	91.58	39.6	39.7	40.7	2.37	2.34	2.25
ALASKA	133.67	129.09	130.56	39.2	39.0	38.4	3.41	3.31	3.40
ARIZONA	99.35	99.60	99.39	39.9	40.0	40.9	2.49	2.49	2.43
Phoenix	99.85	99.20	98.66	40.1	40.0	40.6	2.49	2.48	2.43
ARKANSAS	62.96	62.65	63.24	39.6	39.4	40.8	1.59	1.59	1.55
Fort Smith	66.25	64.56	63.96	39.2	38.2	39.0	1.69	1.69	1.64
Little Rock-North Little Rock	63.34	63.67	63.12	39.1	39.3	39.7	1.62	1.62	1.59
Pine Bluff	76.70	75.76	72.98	40.8	40.3	41.0	1.88	1.88	1.78
CALIFORNIA	105.99	106.26	102.05	39.4	39.5	39.4	2.69	2.69	2.59
Bakersfield	108.47	109.02	105.87	39.3	39.5	39.8	2.76	2.76	2.66
Fresno	89.17	89.30	84.58	36.1	36.6	36.3	2.47	2.44	2.33
Los Angeles-Long Beach	105.60	104.81	100.86	39.7	39.7	39.4	2.66	2.64	2.56
Sacramento	114.44	122.48	109.62	39.6	41.1	40.3	2.89	2.98	2.72
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario	108.65	106.65	110.84	39.8	39.5	40.9	2.73	2.70	2.71
San Diego	113.27	118.29	109.48	40.6	41.8	40.7	2.79	2.83	2.69
San Francisco-Oakland	111.27	111.74	108.03	38.5	38.8	39.0	2.89	2.88	2.77
San Jose	108.08	108.11	106.39	39.3	39.6	40.3	2.75	2.73	2.64
Stockton	97.67	100.49	93.99	38.3	38.5	39.0	2.55	2.61	2.41
COLORADO	104.30	101.25	100.53	40.9	40.5	41.2	2.55	2.50	2.44
Denver	104.04	101.50	95.84	40.8	40.6	40.1	2.55	2.50	2.39
CONNECTICUT	95.27	95.04	88.69	40.2	40.1	38.9	2.37	2.37	2.28
Bridgeport	99.72	98.82	93.14	40.7	40.5	39.3	2.45	2.44	2.37
Hartford	101.76	102.92	98.06	41.2	41.5	41.2	2.47	2.48	2.38
New Britain	94.72	91.96	90.29	39.8	38.8	39.6	2.38	2.37	2.28
New Haven	92.27	91.57	88.65	39.6	39.3	39.4	2.33	2.33	2.25
Stamford	100.50	99.45	97.53	40.4	40.1	40.3	2.49	2.48	2.42
Waterbury	95.75	94.63	89.70	40.4	40.1	39.0	2.37	2.36	2.30
DELAWARE	89.63	91.54	86.71	38.8	39.8	38.2	2.31	2.30	2.27
Wilmington	103.75	105.46	100.10	39.3	40.1	38.8	2.64	2.63	2.58
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:									
Washington	101.35	100.47	95.74	39.9	39.4	39.4	2.54	2.55	2.43
FLORIDA	77.93	77.11	74.66	40.8	40.8	40.8	1.91	1.89	1.83
Jacksonville	80.59	81.81	78.60	39.7	40.5	39.5	2.03	2.02	1.99
Miami	76.57	76.19	73.57	40.3	40.1	40.2	1.90	1.90	1.83
Tampa-St.Petersburg	75.98	74.96	74.57	40.2	40.3	41.2	1.89	1.86	1.81
GEORGIA	65.24	64.91	65.18	39.3	39.1	39.5	1.66	1.66	1.65
Atlanta	80.94	80.77	79.97	39.1	39.4	39.2	2.07	2.05	2.04
Savannah	90.03	88.51	89.88	41.3	40.6	42.0	2.18	2.18	2.14
IDAHO	85.41	84.50	85.32	39.0	39.3	39.5	2.19	2.15	2.16
ILLINOIS	(1)	98.27	96.61	(1)	39.3	39.6	(1)	2.50	2.44
Chicago	(1)	99.72	98.11	(1)	39.4	39.7	(1)	2.53	2.47
INDIANA	100.30	98.95	99.72	39.4	39.1	39.7	2.55	2.53	2.51
Indianapolis	(1)	99.04	97.77	(1)	39.8	39.9	(1)	2.49	2.45
IOWA	96.81	95.09	91.20	39.9	39.3	39.6	2.43	2.42	2.31
Des Moines	98.07	99.07	94.39	38.3	38.2	37.3	2.56	2.59	2.51
KANSAS	97.99	98.83	93.48	40.8	41.0	40.0	2.40	2.41	2.34
Topeka	97.37	93.77	91.38	40.3	39.4	38.9	2.42	2.38	2.35
Wichita	102.97	107.11	97.13	40.4	41.2	39.5	2.55	2.60	2.46

See footnotes at end of table.
NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table C-8: Gross hours and earnings of production workers in manufacturing, by State and selected areas--Continued

State and area	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960
KENTUCKY	$85.46	$83.55	$85.17	39.2	38.5	39.8	$2.18	$2.17	$2.14
Louisville	99.46	96.48	96.36	39.9	38.9	39.7	2.49	2.48	2.43
LOUISIANA	89.51	88.22	86.71	40.5	40.1	40.9	2.21	2.20	2.12
Baton Rouge	121.06	119.48	119.11	40.9	40.5	41.5	2.96	2.95	2.87
New Orleans	91.66	88.43	87.02	40.2	39.3	39.2	2.28	2.25	2.22
Shreveport	85.91	85.06	82.42	41.5	40.7	40.8	2.07	2.09	2.02
MAINE	71.71	72.40	69.70	39.4	40.0	39.6	1.82	1.81	1.76
Lewiston-Auburn	54.61	59.01	55.14	33.5	36.2	34.9	1.63	1.63	1.58
Portland	83.03	82.82	79.77	40.9	40.8	40.7	2.03	2.03	1.96
MARYLAND	91.80	90.55	93.61	39.4	39.2	40.7	2.33	2.31	2.30
Baltimore	96.38	95.35	99.05	39.5	39.4	41.1	2.44	2.42	2.41
MASSACHUSETTS	84.07	83.07	81.35	39.1	39.0	39.3	2.15	2.13	2.07
Boston	91.57	89.86	87.02	39.3	38.9	39.2	2.33	2.31	2.22
Fall River	61.75	61.85	59.62	35.9	36.6	36.8	1.72	1.69	1.62
New Bedford	66.91	66.85	63.38	37.8	38.2	37.5	1.77	1.75	1.69
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke	88.53	88.13	87.34	39.7	39.7	39.7	2.23	2.22	2.20
Worcester	86.46	85.63	87.56	38.6	38.4	39.8	2.24	2.23	2.20
MICHIGAN	111.80	108.51	106.39	40.0	39.3	39.2	2.80	2.76	2.71
Detroit	119.14	115.97	112.23	40.1	39.3	38.9	2.97	2.95	2.89
Flint	118.19	111.06	115.95	39.2	37.8	40.4	3.02	2.94	2.87
Grand Rapids	101.57	103.50	98.99	39.6	40.1	39.9	2.57	2.58	2.48
Lansing	116.64	112.35	109.60	40.5	41.2	39.1	2.88	2.73	2.80
Muskegon-Muskegon Heights	103.43	101.09	99.32	39.4	38.6	38.6	2.63	2.62	2.57
Saginaw	108.93	106.29	107.94	39.8	39.6	40.2	2.74	2.68	2.69
MINNESOTA	97.84	97.91	93.12	40.1	40.0	39.7	2.44	2.45	2.34
Duluth	93.50	93.44	98.63	38.3	37.4	39.6	2.44	2.50	2.49
Minneapolis-St. Paul	100.38	100.53	95.09	39.8	39.7	39.4	2.52	2.54	2.42
MISSISSIPPI	60.30	59.29	60.25	38.9	38.5	39.9	1.55	1.54	1.51
Jackson	73.78	71.31	68.64	42.4	41.7	41.1	1.74	1.71	1.67
MISSOURI	88.28	87.92	86.40	38.6	38.6	38.9	2.28	2.28	2.22
Kansas City	(1)	96.24	95.87	(1)	39.4	39.6	(1)	2.44	2.42
St. Louis	98.21	99.12	97.97	38.8	39.0	39.6	2.53	2.54	2.48
MONTANA	95.98	94.98	92.58	38.7	38.3	38.1	2.48	2.48	2.43
NEBRASKA	87.31	87.25	84.21	41.1	41.1	41.1	2.13	2.12	2.05
Omaha	94.94	94.55	89.58	41.6	41.4	40.6	2.28	2.28	2.21
NEVADA	114.86	115.02	114.90	40.3	40.5	42.4	2.85	2.84	2.71
NEW HAMPSHIRE	71.31	72.04	69.87	39.4	39.8	39.7	1.81	1.81	1.76
Manchester	64.16	66.22	63.00	37.3	38.5	37.5	1.72	1.72	1.68
NEW JERSEY	95.87	95.72	92.04	39.6	39.7	39.3	2.42	2.41	2.34
Jersey City [2]	95.75	96.80	92.28	39.6	40.0	39.2	2.42	2.42	2.35
Newark [2]	95.75	95.84	93.38	39.5	39.7	39.6	2.42	2.41	2.36
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic [2]	95.62	95.84	91.69	39.4	39.7	39.1	2.43	2.41	2.34
Perth Amboy [2]	100.92	98.15	96.32	40.4	39.8	39.9	2.50	2.47	2.41
Trenton	92.17	93.37	88.13	38.5	39.0	38.5	2.39	2.39	2.29
NEW MEXICO	85.22	82.80	81.72	40.2	40.0	39.1	2.12	2.07	2.09
Albuquerque	93.02	86.00	82.89	41.9	40.0	38.2	2.22	2.15	2.17

See footnotes at end of table.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table C-8: Gross hours and earnings of production workers in manufacturing, by State and selected areas--Continued

State and area	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960
NEW YORK	$90.90	$91.02	$87.51	38.5	38.6	38.1	$2.36	$2.36	$2.30
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	99.05	98.41	94.67	39.8	39.6	39.6	2.49	2.48	2.39
Binghamton	86.23	85.96	80.56	39.9	40.0	37.7	2.16	2.15	2.14
Buffalo	108.67	107.23	109.65	39.7	39.4	40.7	2.74	2.72	2.70
Elmira	90.59	89.72	87.28	39.8	39.7	39.7	2.27	2.26	2.20
Nassau and Suffolk Counties [2]	101.76	102.36	96.69	39.9	39.9	39.9	2.55	2.57	2.43
New York City [2]	85.92	86.78	81.41	37.1	37.3	36.3	2.31	2.33	2.24
New York-Northeastern New Jersey	91.15	91.39	86.71	38.3	38.4	37.7	2.38	2.38	2.30
Rochester	101.52	101.31	97.41	40.0	39.9	40.0	2.54	2.54	2.44
Syracuse	97.72	97.67	93.41	40.1	40.2	39.9	2.44	2.43	2.34
Utica-Rome	88.12	87.80	84.15	39.3	39.0	38.8	2.24	2.25	2.17
Westchester County [2]	92.54	92.27	91.27	39.3	39.2	39.2	2.36	2.35	2.33
NORTH CAROLINA	61.54	60.68	61.14	39.2	38.9	39.7	1.57	1.56	1.54
Charlotte	70.45	69.87	68.64	41.2	41.1	41.6	1.71	1.70	1.65
Greensboro-High Point	59.25	58.88	58.93	36.8	36.8	37.3	1.61	1.60	1.58
NORTH DAKOTA	83.30	83.40	78.77	41.1	41.4	39.7	2.03	2.02	1.98
Fargo	92.76	92.36	82.27	38.5	38.4	38.4	2.41	2.40	2.14
OHIO	104.19	102.66	102.63	39.4	39.0	39.7	2.64	2.63	2.59
Akron	109.02	107.96	106.33	37.8	37.6	37.9	2.88	2.87	2.81
Canton	104.35	102.16	101.75	38.6	38.0	38.5	2.70	2.69	2.64
Cincinnati	98.51	97.83	94.12	39.7	39.6	39.6	2.48	2.47	2.38
Cleveland	105.39	104.23	105.86	38.9	38.7	39.8	2.71	2.69	2.66
Columbus	100.17	100.28	97.52	40.0	40.0	40.0	2.50	2.51	2.44
Dayton	112.92	111.28	109.72	40.4	40.0	40.5	2.80	2.78	2.71
Toledo	107.16	107.41	103.25	39.1	39.2	38.6	2.74	2.74	2.67
Youngstown-Warren	111.80	106.96	115.09	37.8	36.3	38.5	2.96	2.95	2.99
OKLAHOMA	85.01	85.03	83.39	40.1	40.3	39.9	2.12	2.11	2.09
Oklahoma City	82.20	82.61	80.97	41.1	41.1	41.1	2.00	2.01	1.97
Tulsa	89.55	89.72	91.66	39.8	39.7	40.2	2.25	2.26	2.28
OREGON	101.52	97.96	98.57	39.0	38.1	38.4	2.60	2.57	2.57
Portland	99.96	99.04	98.81	38.3	38.3	38.9	2.61	2.59	2.54
PENNSYLVANIA	88.62	89.09	90.48	38.2	38.4	39.0	2.32	2.32	2.32
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	84.22	83.25	86.71	37.1	37.0	38.2	2.27	2.25	2.27
Erie	98.09	98.33	97.20	40.2	40.3	40.5	2.44	2.44	2.40
Harrisburg	78.31	78.36	79.34	38.2	38.6	38.7	2.05	2.03	2.05
Lancaster	80.19	82.01	77.42	39.7	40.6	39.3	2.02	2.02	1.97
Philadelphia	95.99	95.11	92.12	39.5	39.3	39.2	2.43	2.42	2.35
Pittsburgh	108.39	107.44	112.80	38.3	38.1	40.0	2.83	2.82	2.82
Reading	80.55	77.34	77.57	39.1	38.1	38.4	2.06	2.03	2.02
Scranton	65.33	65.86	63.19	36.7	37.0	35.7	1.78	1.78	1.77
Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton	61.77	61.40	59.67	35.5	35.7	35.1	1.74	1.72	1.70
York	79.38	77.78	75.41	40.5	40.3	39.9	1.96	1.93	1.89
RHODE ISLAND	76.04	75.84	74.43	39.4	39.5	39.8	1.93	1.92	1.87
Providence-Pawtucket	75.43	74.64	74.00	39.7	39.7	40.0	1.90	1.88	1.85
SOUTH CAROLINA	63.92	63.76	63.90	40.2	40.1	40.7	1.59	1.59	1.57
Charleston	69.52	70.84	70.45	39.5	39.8	39.8	1.76	1.78	1.77
SOUTH DAKOTA	92.59	93.09	86.82	44.2	44.8	43.7	2.09	2.08	1.99
Sioux Falls	100.91	101.56	96.08	44.3	44.9	43.8	2.28	2.26	2.19
TENNESSEE	(1)	73.28	74.92	(1)	39.4	40.5	(1)	1.86	1.85
Chattanooga	76.82	77.42	74.84	39.6	39.7	39.6	1.94	1.95	1.89
Knoxville	85.46	84.63	86.03	39.2	39.0	40.2	2.18	2.17	2.14
Memphis	84.04	82.41	81.39	40.6	40.2	39.7	2.07	2.05	2.05
Nashville	79.00	79.80	78.00	39.5	39.7	40.0	2.00	2.01	1.95

See footnotes at end of table.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table C-8: Gross hours and earnings of production workers in manufacturing, by State and selected areas--Continued

State and area	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1960
TEXAS	$91.24	$90.20	$89.60	41.1	41.0	41.1	$2.22	$2.20	$2.18
Dallas	81.58	80.56	79.52	41.2	41.1	41.2	1.98	1.96	1.93
Fort Worth	98.36	96.46	91.87	41.5	40.7	39.6	2.37	2.37	2.32
Houston	108.68	104.19	103.63	41.8	40.7	40.8	2.60	2.56	2.54
San Antonio	67.37	67.60	67.47	39.4	39.3	39.0	1.71	1.72	1.73
UTAH	104.40	103.72	99.10	40.0	40.2	39.8	2.61	2.58	2.49
Salt Lake City	98.24	98.09	92.10	40.1	40.2	39.7	2.45	2.44	2.32
VERMONT	76.52	76.48	77.00	40.7	40.9	41.4	1.88	1.87	1.86
Burlington	80.20	80.60	75.46	40.1	40.5	39.3	2.00	1.99	1.92
Springfield	87.45	86.86	94.38	40.3	40.4	42.9	2.17	2.15	2.20
VIRGINIA	72.10	71.16	70.75	39.4	39.1	40.2	1.83	1.82	1.76
Norfolk-Portsmouth	78.69	77.11	78.20	41.2	40.8	42.5	1.91	1.89	1.84
Richmond	82.21	79.19	78.41	40.3	39.4	39.8	2.04	2.01	1.97
WASHINGTON	104.88	103.45	101.92	38.7	38.6	38.9	2.71	2.68	2.62
Seattle	105.03	104.40	100.36	38.9	39.1	38.9	2.70	2.67	2.58
Spokane	113.72	112.35	108.53	39.9	39.7	39.9	2.85	2.83	2.72
Tacoma	102.70	98.14	97.13	38.9	37.6	37.5	2.64	2.61	2.59
WEST VIRGINIA	96.92	96.29	96.72	39.4	39.3	39.0	2.46	2.45	2.48
Charleston	121.18	119.88	122.80	40.8	40.5	40.8	2.97	2.96	3.01
Wheeling	96.72	94.49	91.14	39.0	38.1	37.2	2.48	2.48	2.45
WISCONSIN	96.46	93.06	94.10	40.0	38.9	39.9	2.41	2.39	2.36
Kenosha	102.29	90.38	104.98	37.9	33.6	39.0	2.70	2.69	2.69
La Crosse	97.30	93.86	96.98	39.8	38.9	40.5	2.45	2.41	2.40
Madison	110.06	104.67	101.77	40.6	38.3	39.5	2.72	2.73	2.58
Milwaukee	104.59	101.38	102.10	39.3	38.3	39.4	2.66	2.65	2.59
Racine	101.46	99.09	94.80	39.8	39.0	39.1	2.55	2.54	2.42
WYOMING	95.68	94.64	98.04	35.7	36.4	38.0	2.68	2.60	2.58
Casper	118.49	115.71	118.26	38.1	38.7	40.5	3.11	2.99	2.92

[1] Not available.
[2] Subarea of New York-Northeastern New Jersey.
NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.
SOURCE: Cooperating State agencies listed on inside back cover.

Table B-1: Labor turnover rates in manufacturing

1952 to date

(Per 100 employees)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average
Total accessions													
1952	4.4	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.9	4.4	5.9	5.6	5.2	4.0	3.3	4.4
1953	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.1	5.1	4.1	4.3	4.0	3.3	2.7	2.1	3.9
1954	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.7	3.5	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.3	2.5	3.0
1955	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.5	3.8	4.3	3.4	4.5	4.4	4.1	3.3	2.5	3.7
1956	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.4	4.2	3.3	3.8	4.1	4.2	3.0	2.3	3.4
1957	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.9	3.2	3.2	3.3	2.9	2.2	1.7	2.9
1958	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.5	3.0	3.8	3.3	3.9	4.0	3.4	2.8	2.4	3.0
1959 [1]	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.6	4.4	3.3	3.9	3.9	3.1	3.0	3.8	3.6
1960	3.6	2.9	2.7	2.8	3.2	3.9	2.9	3.8	3.8	2.8	2.3	1.9	3.1
1961	3.1	2.7	3.3	3.1									
New hires													
1952	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.8	3.3	3.9	4.4	4.1	3.3	2.6	3.3
1953	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.3	4.2	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.4	1.7	1.1	3.0
1954	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.6
1955	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.5	3.1	2.5	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.4	1.7	2.4
1956	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.3	3.0	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.6	1.9	1.5	2.3
1957	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.6	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.1	.7	1.8
1958	1.0	.9	.9	.9	1.0	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.3
1959	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.2	3.0	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.0	1.5	1.3	2.0
1960	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.7	2.3	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.0	.7	1.6
1961	1.0	.9	1.0	1.2									
Total separations													
1952	4.0	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.9	3.9	5.0	4.6	4.9	4.2	3.5	3.4	4.1
1953	3.8	3.6	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.8	5.2	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.3
1954	4.3	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.9	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.5
1955	2.9	2.5	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.4	4.0	4.4	3.5	3.1	3.0	3.3
1956	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.9	4.4	3.5	3.3	2.8	3.5
1957	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.0	3.1	4.0	4.4	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.6
1958	5.0	3.9	4.2	4.1	3.6	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.2	2.8	2.8	3.6
1959 [1]	3.1	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.3	3.7	4.3	4.7	4.1	3.1	3.4
1960	2.9	3.0	3.7	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.6	4.3	4.4	3.8	3.9	4.1	3.7
1961	4.3	3.6	3.4	2.8									
Quits													
1952	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.0	3.5	2.8	2.1	1.7	2.3
1953	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.9	3.1	2.1	1.5	1.1	2.3
1954	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.2	1.0	.9	1.1
1955	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	2.2	2.8	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.6
1956	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	2.2	2.6	1.7	1.3	1.0	1.6
1957	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.2	1.3	.9	.7	1.4
1958	.8	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8	.9	1.2	1.5	1.1	.8	.7	.9
1959	.9	.8	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.8	2.2	1.4	1.0	.9	1.3
1960	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.9	1.0	.7	.6	1.1
1961	.7	.6	.7	.8									
Layoffs													
1952	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	2.2	1.0	.7	.7	.7	1.0	1.1
1953	.9	.8	.8	.9	1.0	.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.3	2.5	1.3
1954	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.4	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9
1955	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2
1956	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.5
1957	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.3	2.7	2.7	1.7
1958	3.8	2.9	3.2	3.0	2.4	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.8	2.3
1959	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.5	2.8	2.6	1.7	1.6
1960	1.3	1.5	2.2	2.0	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.7	3.0	2.0
1961	3.0	2.5	2.2	1.6									

[1] Beginning with January 1959, transfers between establishments of the same firm are included in total accessions and total separations, therefore rates for these items are not strictly comparable with prior data. Transfers comprise part of other accessions and other separations, the rates for which are not shown separately.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Data in all tables in Section D relate to the United States without Alaska and Hawaii.

Table B-2: Labor turnover rates, by industry

(Per 100 employees)

Industry	Accession rates				Separation rates					
	Total		New hires		Total		Quits		Layoffs	
	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961
MANUFACTURING	3.1	3.3	1.2	1.0	2.8	3.4	0.8	0.7	1.6	2.2
DURABLE GOODS	3.4	3.7	1.1	1.0	3.0	3.7	.7	.6	1.8	2.5
NONDURABLE GOODS[1]	2.7	2.5	1.3	1.1	2.5	2.8	.9	.9	1.2	1.5
Durable Goods										
ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES	2.2	1.7	1.0	0.7	2.5	2.8	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.3
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	5.8	4.2	3.4	1.9	3.3	4.6	1.2	1.1	1.7	2.9
Logging camps and contractors	10.7	6.0	7.4	1.6	7.4	11.8	1.6	1.6	5.3	9.1
Sawmills and planing mills	5.5	3.8	3.1	2.1	2.6	3.6	1.3	1.1	.9	2.0
Millwork, plywood, prefabricated structural wood products	3.9	3.8	2.3	1.7	2.3	1.9	1.0	.8	.8	.7
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	3.0	2.7	1.2	1.3	3.1	3.8	.9	1.0	1.8	2.3
Household furniture	2.7	2.7	1.2	1.4	3.1	3.7	1.0	1.1	1.6	1.9
Other furniture and fixtures	3.7	2.7	1.3	1.0	3.2	4.3	.7	.6	2.2	3.3
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	3.8	3.8	.9	.8	3.6	3.2	.5	.6	2.4	2.1
Glass and glass products	4.0	3.2	.9	1.0	6.5	4.3	.7	.6	4.8	2.9
Cement, hydraulic	5.0	6.8	.4	.4	1.0	2.3	.1	.1	.5	1.9
Structural clay products	4.6	6.9	1.4	1.2	2.0	3.6	.7	.8	1.0	2.4
Pottery and related products	3.5	2.7	.7	.7	2.3	2.7	.7	.8	1.0	1.5
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	3.9	3.1	.6	.3	2.2	2.8	.3	.3	1.4	2.0
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	5.2	3.5	.2	.1	2.3	2.6	.2	.2	1.6	1.8
Iron and steel foundries	2.6	3.9	1.1	.6	2.1	3.7	.5	.4	1.2	2.7
Gray-iron foundries	2.2	5.1	1.1	.6	1.8	3.3	.6	.4	.8	2.4
Malleable-iron foundries	3.6	2.8	1.0	.3	1.5	4.5	.6	.5	.4	3.6
Steel foundries	2.7	2.6	1.1	.8	2.8	3.8	.4	.5	1.9	2.7
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals:										
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc	.6	.9	.2	.3	2.0	2.3	.5	.5	1.3	1.2
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals:										
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper	2.0	1.3	.6	.2	1.1	1.3	.3	.2	.4	.7
Nonferrous foundries	5.1	3.1	1.4	1.0	3.3	3.6	.8	.6	1.9	2.5
Other primary metal industries:										
Iron and steel forgings	4.5	2.7	.9	.6	2.3	3.9	.5	.3	1.5	3.1
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	4.2	4.4	1.4	1.0	2.6	4.6	.8	.6	1.4	3.6
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	2.8	2.7	.9	.9	1.9	4.1	.7	.6	.9	3.0
Cutlery and edge tools	1.4	2.0	.9	1.4	2.0	2.0	.9	.7	.7	1.0
Hand tools	1.2	1.9	.5	.9	1.7	2.8	.4	.7	1.0	1.8
Hardware	3.9	3.1	1.0	.8	1.9	4.8	.7	.6	.9	3.8
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	4.1	3.1	1.6	.9	2.3	2.9	.5	.5	1.4	2.0
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies	5.8	2.7	1.4	.6	1.9	4.0	.5	.4	.9	3.1
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified	3.2	3.3	1.7	1.0	2.5	2.3	.5	.6	1.6	1.3
Fabricated structural metal products	4.1	3.7	2.0	1.5	3.2	4.0	.9	.6	1.8	2.9
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	5.9	7.2	1.1	.4	2.4	7.0	.8	.4	1.2	6.2
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL)	2.1	2.5	.8	.8	2.1	2.8	.5	.5	1.2	1.6
Engines and turbines	2.1	5.6	1.1	.8	2.1	2.1	.6	.5	1.1	1.1
Agricultural machinery and tractors	(2)	3.7	(2)	.8	(2)	3.6	(2)	.7	(2)	2.0
Construction and mining machinery	2.7	2.9	1.1	1.1	2.2	2.4	.6	.6	1.2	1.3
Metalworking machinery	1.4	2.2	.6	.8	2.2	2.7	.4	.4	1.5	1.8
Machine tools	1.3	1.7	.7	.6	1.5	2.2	.4	.5	.7	1.2
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)	1.2	1.7	.5	.6	3.1	2.2	.3	.3	2.5	1.5
Machine-tool accessories	1.7	3.6	.4	1.5	2.5	4.2	.5	.5	1.6	3.0
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	2.0	1.9	1.1	1.0	2.0	2.5	.6	.7	1.0	1.4
General industrial machinery	2.3	2.3	1.0	1.1	1.7	2.7	.6	.6	.7	1.6
Office and store machines and devices	2.2	2.0	1.1	1.1	1.7	3.6	.6	.6	.4	.9
Service-industry and household machines	2.5	1.5	.8	.4	1.5	2.8	.4	.4	.6	2.0
Miscellaneous machinery parts	2.4	2.2	.5	.5	2.3	2.7	.4	.4	1.4	1.9
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	2.3	2.5	.8	1.1	2.5	2.8	.8	.7	1.2	1.4
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	1.9	2.1	.6	.7	1.9	2.8	.6	.5	.6	1.5
Communication equipment	2.4	2.5	.9	1.2	2.5	2.8	.9	.8	1.2	1.3
Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment	3.8	3.6	1.1	1.7	3.8	3.6	1.1	1.0	2.3	1.8
Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment	.6	.7	.5	.6	.9	1.4	.4	.4	.3	.6
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	2.9	4.0	1.4	1.7	3.8	3.3	.8	.7	2.3	1.8

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table B-2: Labor turnover rates, by industry--Continued

(Per 100 employees)

Industry	Accession rates				Separation rates					
	Total		New hires		Total		Quits		Layoffs	
	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961
Durable Goods--Continued										
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	(2)	5.9	(2)	0.8	(2)	5.7	(2)	0.6	(2)	4.6
Motor vehicles and equipment	(2)	9.4	(2)	.2	(2)	8.2	(2)	.3	(2)	7.2
Aircraft and parts	1.9	2.1	1.2	1.2	2.8	2.5	0.7	.7	1.4	1.5
Aircraft	1.8	1.9	1.1	1.1	3.0	2.7	.7	.7	1.7	1.7
Aircraft engines and parts	2.2	2.6	1.6	1.2	1.6	1.8	.7	.5	.3	1.0
Aircraft propellers and parts [3]	(2)	2.2	(2)	1.8	(2)	1.4	(2)	.6	(2)	.4
Other aircraft parts and equipment	3.9	3.4	2.0	2.2	5.2	3.9	1.0	1.1	3.0	2.1
Ship and boat building and repairing	6.7	6.9	1.9	1.7	7.0	7.0	1.0	1.3	5.7	5.2
Railroad equipment	16.4	6.9	.2	.2	12.1	11.2	.4	.4	11.1	9.9
Locomotives and parts	(2)	2.9	(2)	.2	(2)	3.4	(2)	.4	(2)	2.3
Railroad and street cars	23.3	12.7	.2	.1	16.8	22.6	.3	.3	16.1	20.9
Other transportation equipment	4.2	3.1	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.3	.6	.5	.1	.3
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	1.6	1.6	.8	.8	1.8	1.8	.6	.6	1.0	.9
Photographic apparatus	(2)	.9	(2)	.6	(2)	1.1	(2)	.5	(2)	.3
Watches and clocks	2.7	2.6	.8	.4	3.1	2.6	.5	.5	2.1	1.9
Professional and scientific instruments	1.6	1.5	.9	.9	1.7	1.8	.6	.7	.9	.8
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	3.8	5.1	1.5	1.9	3.3	4.0	1.0	1.0	1.8	2.4
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	1.1	1.3	.8	.9	2.1	2.1	1.0	.7	.8	.8
Nondurable Goods										
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	3.2	3.5	1.4	1.2	3.1	3.9	.7	.7	1.9	2.6
Meat products	2.7	4.0	.6	.5	2.9	4.5	.4	.4	2.2	3.7
Grain-mill products	2.2	2.9	1.2	1.2	4.3	3.0	.7	.5	3.1	2.0
Bakery products	2.8	2.4	1.8	1.4	2.8	2.9	1.1	.9	1.2	1.3
Beverages:										
Malt liquors	(2)	4.0	(2)	1.2	(2)	2.4	(2)	.3	(2)	1.5
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	.8	.9	.3	.4	2.1	2.6	1.2	.8	.7	1.5
Cigarettes	.4	.5	.1	.2	1.2	1.3	.6	.5	.4	.6
Cigars	1.6	1.4	.6	.7	3.7	5.0	2.3	1.5	1.3	3.1
Tobacco and snuff	.6	1.6	.2	.9	1.3	1.2	.5	.2	.4	.5
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS	3.1	3.1	1.5	1.3	2.7	3.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.5
Yarn and thread mills	4.4	4.0	1.8	1.6	2.7	2.9	1.4	1.3	.8	1.1
Broad-woven fabric mills	2.6	2.4	1.3	1.1	2.8	2.7	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.2
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber	2.2	2.0	1.1	1.0	2.5	2.4	1.2	1.0	.9	.9
Woolen and worsted	6.1	6.5	2.7	2.1	5.0	5.5	1.5	1.2	2.7	3.7
Knitting mills	3.8	3.9	2.1	1.7	2.7	2.8	1.4	1.3	.9	1.1
Full-fashioned hosiery	1.6	2.3	1.4	1.8	2.6	2.5	1.6	1.6	.3	.6
Seamless hosiery	3.1	2.8	1.7	1.0	2.5	2.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0
Knit underwear	3.2	3.2	1.3	1.2	1.9	2.3	1.2	1.2	.5	.9
Dyeing and finishing textiles	1.9	1.9	1.0	1.1	1.6	1.7	.6	.6	.7	.7
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	(2)	3.3	(2)	.8	(2)	5.8	(2)	.8	(2)	4.7
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS	2.9	2.7	1.7	1.7	3.3	2.8	1.8	1.6	1.2	.9
Men's and boys' suits and coats	2.5	1.6	1.3	1.1	3.5	2.6	1.4	1.1	1.7	1.2
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	3.2	3.0	1.9	1.7	3.2	2.8	1.8	1.7	1.2	.9
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	2.3	2.0	1.1	1.0	2.0	2.3	.6	.6	1.0	1.2
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	1.4	1.4	.8	.6	1.4	1.6	.3	.4	.7	.9
Paperboard containers and boxes	3.0	2.5	1.2	.9	2.6	3.0	.9	.8	1.2	1.6
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	1.6	1.3	.8	.8	1.2	1.4	.4	.4	.5	.6
Industrial inorganic chemicals	1.8	1.4	.8	.8	1.3	1.9	.3	.3	.6	.7
Industrial organic chemicals	1.2	1.0	.5	.5	1.1	1.2	.3	.3	.5	.6
Synthetic fibers	1.0	1.0	.4	.3	1.1	.8	.2	.2	.6	.5
Drugs and medicines	.9	.9	.7	.7	1.0	.9	.5	.5	.2	.2
Paints, pigments, and fillers	2.8	1.3	1.0	.8	1.0	1.4	.5	.5	.1	.6
PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL	1.1	.5	.4	.2	.8	1.0	.2	.2	.2	.5
Petroleum refining	.3	.4	.2	.2	.8	.7	.2	.2	.2	.2
RUBBER PRODUCTS	3.9	2.6	.9	.6	1.8	3.2	.6	.5	.8	2.2
Tires and inner tubes	2.6	1.5	.1	.2	1.2	3.0	.2	.2	.6	2.4
Rubber footwear	4.8	4.2	3.2	2.0	2.7	3.4	1.8	1.8	.2	.7
Other rubber products	4.8	3.1	1.1	.7	2.1	3.3	.6	.5	1.1	2.4
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	3.6	3.5	2.0	1.6	4.4	4.5	1.6	1.6	2.4	2.2
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished	2.7	3.1	1.2	1.0	1.7	3.0	.6	.5	.6	2.2
Footwear (except rubber)	3.7	3.5	2.1	1.7	4.8	4.6	1.7	1.7	2.7	2.2

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table D-2: Labor turnover rates, by industry--Continued

(Per 100 employees)

Industry	Accession rates				Separation rates					
	Total		New hires		Total		Quits		Layoffs	
	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Apr. 1961	Mar 1961
NONMANUFACTURING:										
METAL MINING	(2)	2.1	(2)	0.8	(2)	2.9	(2)	0.9	(2)	1.2
Iron mining	1.4	1.6	(4)	.1	0.8	2.4	0.1	.1	0.1	1.8
Copper mining	(2)	2.5	(2)	.4	(2)	3.3	(2)	.8	(2)	1.4
Lead and zinc mining	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.3	2.1	2.4	1.2	1.0	.2	.6
ANTHRACITE MINING	(2)	1.7	(2)	.3	(2)	2.1	(2)	(4)	(2)	1.1
BITUMINOUS-COAL MINING	.9	1.6	.2	.2	1.8	3.2	.3	.3	1.0	2.6
COMMUNICATION:										
Telephone	(2)	1.1	-	-	(2)	1.2	(2)	.8	(2)	.2
Telegraph [5]	(2)	1.2	-	-	(2)	1.7	(2)	.6	(2)	.6

[1] Data for the printing, publishing, and allied industries group are excluded.
[2] Not available.
[3] Aircraft propellers and parts - February 1961 data are: 2.6, 1.9, 1.3, 0.6, and 0.3.
[4] Less than 0.05.
[5] Data relate to domestic employees except messengers.
NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table D-4: Labor turnover rates in manufacturing for selected States and areas

(Per 100 employees)

State and area	Accession rates				Separation rates					
	Total		New hires		Total		Quits		Layoffs	
	Mar. 1961	Feb. 1961	Mar. 1961	Feb. 1961	Mar. 1961	Feb. 1961	Mar. 1961	Feb. 1961	Mar. 1961	Feb. 1961
ALABAMA [1]	3.6	3.0	1.5	0.9	3.3	3.8	0.7	0.7	2.2	2.7
Birmingham	(2)	2.5	(2)	2.5	(2)	3.0	(2)	.3	(2)	2.1
Mobile [1]	6.9	9.5	1.4	1.1	6.3	12.9	.6	.6	5.2	12.0
ARIZONA	4.0	3.6	3.3	3.0	3.6	3.8	1.4	1.2	1.6	2.0
Phoenix	4.1	4.0	3.5	3.3	4.1	3.6	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.6
ARKANSAS	6.0	3.7	2.6	1.7	3.9	4.1	1.4	1.2	1.8	2.4
Fort Smith	6.6	4.9	1.7	1.4	2.6	2.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	.9
Little Rock-North Little Rock	4.6	3.5	2.3	2.0	3.7	3.5	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.5
Pine Bluff	4.0	2.0	2.2	1.5	2.0	3.5	.9	1.1	.5	2.0
CALIFORNIA [1]	4.5	4.0	2.9	2.5	4.3	4.0	1.3	1.1	2.3	2.2
Los Angeles-Long Beach [1]	4.2	4.0	2.8	2.7	4.8	4.2	1.4	1.3	2.6	2.2
Sacramento [1]	2.5	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.7	.9	.8	.4	.5
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario [1]	4.2	5.5	2.6	2.4	4.1	3.1	1.1	1.0	2.4	1.5
San Diego [1]	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.6	2.6	2.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	.7
San Francisco-Oakland [1]	5.8	4.1	2.7	2.0	4.6	4.5	1.0	.8	3.0	3.1
San Jose [1]	3.0	3.0	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.7	1.1	1.1	.8	1.0
Stockton [1]	7.7	3.6	3.2	1.9	2.9	3.1	1.6	.9	.8	1.7
CONNECTICUT	2.5	2.4	1.3	1.4	2.6	2.5	.9	.8	1.2	1.3
Bridgeport	1.5	1.9	.9	1.2	2.1	2.1	.7	.7	1.1	1.1
Hartford	2.5	2.7	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.1	.8	.7	.8	.9
New Britain	2.7	2.4	1.0	.9	2.4	2.9	.7	.6	1.1	1.8
New Haven	2.4	2.6	1.3	1.6	2.5	2.7	1.0	.9	.9	1.1
Waterbury	2.0	2.2	.5	.7	2.5	2.0	.8	.8	1.3	.9
DELAWARE [1]	8.0	7.8	1.1	.7	8.1	8.3	.5	.5	7.2	7.3
Wilmington [1]	7.5	7.3	.7	.5	7.8	7.7	.3	.3	7.2	7.0
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:										
Washington	2.7	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.9	3.3	1.9	2.1	.4	.6
FLORIDA	4.8	3.9	3.2	2.7	7.5	4.7	1.8	1.8	5.0	2.4
Jacksonville	5.7	4.4	3.2	2.7	5.3	3.3	1.6	1.9	3.3	1.1
Miami	4.9	3.4	2.8	2.9	4.3	5.0	1.9	1.6	1.6	2.7
Tampa-St. Petersburg	4.0	2.9	2.6	1.6	6.8	3.7	1.3	1.4	4.5	1.8
GEORGIA	3.7	2.9	2.0	1.5	3.4	2.6	1.3	1.0	1.6	1.1
Atlanta [3]	3.4	2.8	2.0	1.4	3.4	2.5	1.1	.9	1.8	1.1
IDAHO [4]	6.2	3.5	2.9	2.0	4.8	6.0	1.3	1.0	3.0	4.5
INDIANA [1]	3.6	3.1	.9	.7	3.7	3.8	.5	.5	2.7	2.9
Indianapolis [5]	3.3	2.3	1.0	.7	4.0	3.5	.5	.4	2.9	2.6
IOWA	3.3	2.9	1.1	1.0	3.4	3.8	.9	.8	2.2	2.7
Des Moines	3.2	3.5	1.5	1.7	3.3	3.4	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.7
KANSAS [6]	3.4	3.5	1.8	1.6	3.3	5.1	.9	.8	2.0	4.0
Topeka	3.9	1.8	3.3	1.4	2.6	3.5	1.0	1.2	.9	1.9
Wichita [6]	2.5	3.5	1.4	1.4	2.8	5.4	.9	.7	1.6	4.5
KENTUCKY	3.0	3.7	.7	.6	3.4	5.5	.7	.5	2.3	4.7
LOUISIANA	2.8	2.7	1.2	1.0	2.6	3.1	.6	.5	1.6	2.3
New Orleans [7]	4.0	3.1	1.5	1.2	3.4	5.0	.7	.6	2.3	4.1
MAINE	3.2	3.5	1.6	2.0	4.3	3.6	1.0	1.0	2.7	2.0
Portland	1.7	2.6	1.6	2.1	1.5	1.6	.7	.8	.5	.4

See footnotes at end of table.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table D-4: Labor turnover rates in manufacturing for selected States and areas-Continued

(Per 100 employees)

State and area	Accession rates				Separation rates					
	Total		New hires		Total		Quits		Layoffs	
	Mar. 1961	Feb. 1961	Mar. 1961	Feb. 1961	Mar. 1961	Feb. 1961	Mar. 1961	Feb. 1961	Mar. 1961	Feb. 1961
MARYLAND	4.2	3.2	1.7	1.2	3.5	3.5	0.9	0.7	2.1	2.4
Baltimore	4.0	3.2	1.6	1.2	3.3	3.4	.8	.6	2.0	2.3
MASSACHUSETTS	3.0	3.2	1.6	1.7	3.7	3.2	1.2	1.0	1.9	1.6
Boston	2.8	3.0	1.7	1.8	4.2	3.1	1.2	1.0	2.3	1.5
Fall River	4.3	6.4	2.1	1.9	3.4	5.1	1.3	1.4	1.6	3.3
New Bedford	3.9	3.9	1.6	1.5	3.7	3.3	.9	.8	2.2	2.0
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke	2.5	2.8	1.2	1.4	3.2	2.8	.8	.8	1.9	1.6
Worcester	2.6	2.9	1.1	1.4	2.9	3.0	.7	.9	1.6	1.7
MINNESOTA	3.8	3.4	1.7	1.3	3.4	3.0	1.0	.8	1.9	1.6
Minneapolis-St. Paul	3.9	3.0	1.5	1.2	3.7	3.1	.9	.7	2.2	1.9
MISSISSIPPI	5.0	3.7	2.6	1.6	4.8	4.3	1.3	1.1	3.0	2.8
Jackson	4.1	2.6	2.3	1.7	2.4	4.4	1.1	.9	.9	2.9
MISSOURI	3.3	3.4	1.5	1.4	3.3	4.5	1.0	1.0	1.9	3.0
MONTANA [4]	3.1	2.8	1.7	1.4	3.7	4.5	1.3	.8	1.9	2.8
NEVADA	5.8	2.2	3.9	1.6	3.8	4.7	1.7	1.1	1.2	2.9
NEW HAMPSHIRE	3.1	3.2	2.1	2.2	5.0	4.1	1.6	1.5	2.7	1.9
NEW MEXICO	4.6	4.0	3.6	3.1	4.5	4.8	2.6	1.8	1.2	1.7
Albuquerque	4.0	3.2	2.9	2.5	3.5	2.9	2.0	1.3	.9	1.0
NEW YORK	4.0	3.9	1.9	1.7	4.0	3.8	.9	.8	2.4	2.5
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	2.3	2.2	.6	.6	2.7	2.4	.5	.5	1.3	1.0
Binghamton	2.7	2.9	1.1	1.1	2.9	3.2	1.0	.9	.5	.6
Buffalo	2.7	1.7	.6	.5	3.6	3.9	.4	.3	2.9	3.2
Elmira	3.5	3.4	1.3	1.1	5.6	3.1	.7	.5	4.4	2.1
Nassau and Suffolk Counties	3.5	3.0	2.0	1.8	2.8	3.1	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.6
New York City	5.1	5.2	2.8	2.6	5.3	4.7	1.1	.9	3.4	3.1
Rochester	1.7	1.4	.9	.8	2.2	2.8	.7	.6	1.2	1.8
Syracuse	2.8	2.5	1.3	1.1	2.4	2.6	.8	.6	1.2	1.5
Utica-Rome	3.4	3.9	1.0	1.2	2.8	2.9	.5	.4	1.9	2.1
Westchester County	3.7	3.3	2.0	1.5	3.4	3.7	1.0	1.0	1.8	2.2
NORTH CAROLINA	2.4	1.8	1.5	1.2	2.5	2.7	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.3
Charlotte	2.9	2.2	2.3	1.6	2.5	3.0	1.4	1.3	.6	1.2
Greensboro-High Point	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.4	2.6	2.4	1.4	1.1	.7	.8
NORTH DAKOTA	5.7	1.7	3.0	1.3	2.6	1.8	1.3	.6	.6	.9
Fargo	9.4	.8	3.1	.5	5.2	1.2	3.1	.6	.8	.6
OKLAHOMA [8]	3.5	2.9	1.8	1.5	3.4	3.5	1.1	1.0	1.6	2.1
Oklahoma City	3.6	3.6	2.3	1.5	3.7	3.8	1.3	1.1	1.8	2.1
Tulsa [8]	2.8	3.3	1.4	1.5	2.4	2.8	.9	.9	.7	1.6
OREGON	6.1	4.1	3.4	1.8	4.8	5.6	1.2	.9	3.1	4.3
Portland	5.9	4.1	3.8	2.2	4.8	3.7	.9	.7	3.4	2.6
RHODE ISLAND	4.9	5.3	2.3	2.5	5.9	6.1	1.5	1.6	3.7	3.7
Providence-Pawtucket	5.0	5.3	2.2	2.3	6.0	5.7	1.5	1.5	3.8	3.5
SOUTH CAROLINA [9]	3.0	2.5	1.9	1.6	2.9	2.7	1.4	1.2	1.0	.9
Charleston	6.0	6.2	4.0	3.4	3.4	4.2	1.7	2.3	.6	1.4

See footnotes at end of table.
NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table D-4: Labor turnover rates in manufacturing for selected States and areas–Continued

(Per 100 employees)

State and area	Accession rates				Separation rates					
	Total		New hires		Total		Quits		Layoffs	
	Mar. 1961	Feb. 1961	Mar. 1961	Feb. 1961	Mar. 1961	Feb. 1961	Mar. 1961	Feb. 1961	Mar. 1961	Feb. 1961
SOUTH DAKOTA	5.4	4.3	3.1	1.5	4.5	3.8	1.6	1.1	2.7	2.5
Sioux Falls	4.4	4.3	1.6	.8	4.2	4.0	1.0	.7	2.8	3.2
TENNESSEE	3.0	2.7	1.4	1.1	2.6	2.9	.8	.7	1.4	1.9
Chattanooga [7]	3.2	3.0	1.1	1.6	3.0	3.8	.9	.8	1.6	2.5
Knoxville	1.8	1.0	.7	.4	2.3	2.2	.6	.4	1.4	1.6
Memphis	2.8	3.4	1.3	1.2	2.9	3.3	.7	.6	1.8	2.2
Nashville	3.7	4.0	2.0	1.6	3.3	2.6	1.1	1.1	1.8	1.2
TEXAS [10]	2.5	2.2	1.7	1.3	2.2	2.2	.9	.9	.8	.9
VERMONT	2.4	2.3	1.3	1.4	2.8	2.9	.9	.8	1.5	1.7
Burlington	1.5	.9	1.0	.5	2.7	4.0	.9	1.3	1.4	2.7
Springfield	1.0	1.2	.2	.5	2.6	2.5	.3	.3	1.9	2.0
VIRGINIA	3.4	2.6	2.0	1.6	2.9	3.2	1.1	.9	1.3	1.8
Norfolk-Portsmouth	8.1	4.0	5.5	2.5	5.9	4.8	1.7	1.2	3.4	3.0
Richmond	2.2	2.1	1.5	1.5	2.6	2.7	.9	.9	1.2	1.3
WASHINGTON [1]	3.4	3.1	1.3	1.2	2.9	3.5	1.1	.7	1.4	2.5
WEST VIRGINIA	3.3	3.0	.8	.7	2.5	2.6	.4	.4	1.7	1.8
Charleston	.9	1.2	.3	.2	1.5	.9	.2	.1	1.0	.6
Wheeling	3.9	3.0	.5	.6	1.6	2.3	.3	.3	.9	1.4

[1] Excludes canning and preserving.
[2] Not available.
[3] Excludes agricultural chemicals and miscellaneous manufacturing.
[4] Excludes canning and preserving, and sugar.
[5] Excludes canning and preserving, and newspapers.
[6] Excludes instruments and related products.
[7] Excludes printing and publishing.
[8] Excludes new-hire rate for transportation.
[9] Excludes tobacco stemming and redrying.
[10] Excludes canning and preserving, sugar, and tobacco.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.
SOURCE: Cooperating State agencies listed on inside back cover.

Explanatory Notes

Additional information concerning the preparation of the labor force, employment, hours and earnings, and labor turnover series--concepts and scope, survey methods, and limitations--is contained in technical notes for each of these series, available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics free of charge. Use order blank on page 9-E.

INTRODUCTION

The statistics in this periodical are compiled from two major sources: (1) household interviews and (2) payroll reports from employers.

Data based on household interviews are obtained from a sample survey of the population. The survey is conducted each month by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics and provides a comprehensive measure of the labor force, i.e., the total number of persons 14 years of age and over who are employed or unemployed. It also provides data on their personal and economic characteristics such as age, sex, color, marital status, occupations, hours of work, and duration of unemployment. The information is collected by trained interviewers from a sample of about 35,000 households in 333 areas throughout the country and is based on the activity or status reported for the calendar week ending nearest the 15th of the month.

Data based on establishment payroll records are compiled each month from mail questionnaires by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State agencies. The payroll survey provides detailed industry information on nonagricultural wage and salary employment, average weekly hours, average hourly and weekly earnings, and labor turnover for the Nation, States, and metropolitan areas.

The figures are based on payroll reports from a sample of 180,000 establishments employing about 25 million nonfarm wage and salary workers. The data relate to all workers, full- or part-time, who received pay during the payroll period ending nearest the 15th of the month.

Relation between the household and payroll series

The household and payroll data supplement one another, each providing significant types of information that the other cannot suitably supply. Population characteristics, for example, are readily obtained only from the household survey whereas detailed industrial classifications can be reliably derived only from establishment reports.

Data from these two sources differ from each other because of differences in definition and coverage, sources of information, methods of collection, and estimating procedures. Sampling variability and response errors are additional reasons for discrepancies. The factors which have a differential effect on levels and trends of the two series are described below:

Employment

Coverage. The household survey definition of employment comprises wage and salary workers (including domestics and other private household workers), self-employed persons, and unpaid workers who worked 15 hours or more during the survey week in family-operated enterprises. Employment in both farm and nonfarm industries is included. The payroll survey covers only wage and salary employees on the payrolls of nonfarm establishments.

Multiple jobholding. The household approach provides information on the work status of the population without duplication since each person is classified as employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force. Employed persons holding more than one job are counted only once, and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the survey week. In the figures based on establishment records, persons who worked in more than one establishment during the reporting period are counted each time their names appear on payrolls.

Unpaid absences from jobs. The household survey includes among the employed all persons who had jobs but were not at work during the survey week--that is, were not working or looking for work but had jobs from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute, or because they were taking time off for various other reasons, whether or not they were paid by their employers for the time off. In the figures based on payroll reports, persons on paid sick leave, paid vacation, or paid holiday are included, but not those on leave without pay for the entire payroll period.

Hours of Work

The household survey measures hours actually worked whereas the payroll survey measures hours paid for by employers. In the household survey data, all persons with a job but not at work are excluded from the hours distributions and the computations of average hours. In the payroll survey, employees on paid vacation, paid holiday, or paid sick leave are included and assigned the number of hours for which they were paid during the reporting period.

Comparability of the household interview data with other series

Unemployment insurance data. The unemployed total from the household survey includes all persons who did not work at all during the survey week and were looking for work or were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off, regardless of whether or not they were eligible for unemployment insurance. Figures on unemployment insurance claims, prepared by the Bureau of Employment Security of the Department of Labor, exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (agriculture, State and local government, domestic service, self-employed, unpaid family work, nonprofit organizations, and firms below a minimum size).

In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used in the household survey. For example, persons with a job but not at work and persons working only a few hours during the week are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation, but are classified as employed rather than unemployed in the household survey.

Agricultural employment estimates of the Department of Agriculture. The principal differences in coverage are the inclusion of persons under 14 in the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) series and the treatment of dual jobholders who are counted more than once if they worked on more than one farm during the reporting period. There are also wide differences in sampling techniques and collecting and estimating methods, which cannot be readily measured in terms of impact on differences in level and trend of the two series.

Comparability of the payroll employment data with other series

Statistics on manufactures and business, Bureau of the Census. BLS establishment statistics on employment differ from employment counts derived by the Bureau of the Census from

its censuses or annual sample surveys of manufacturing establishments and the censuses of business establishments. The major reason for lack of comparability is different treatment of business units considered parts of an establishment, such as central administrative offices and auxiliary units, and in the industrial classification of establishments due to different reporting patterns by multi-unit companies. There are also differences in the scope of the industries covered, e.g., the Census of Business excludes professional services, transportation companies, and financial establishments, while these are included in BLS statistics.

County Business Patterns. Data in County Business Patterns, published jointly by the U.S. Departments of Commerce and Health, Education, and Welfare, differ from BLS establishment statistics in the units considered integral parts of an establishment and in industrial classification. In addition, CBP data exclude employment in nonprofit institutions, interstate railroads, and government.

Employment covered by Unemployment Insurance programs. Not all nonfarm wage and salary workers are covered by the Unemployment Insurance programs. All workers in certain activities, such as nonprofit organizations and interstate railroads, are excluded. In addition, small firms in covered industries are also excluded in 32 States. In general, these are establishments with less than four employees.

LABOR FORCE DATA

COLLECTION AND COVERAGE

Statistics on the employment status of the population, the personal, occupational, and other economic characteristics of employed and unemployed persons, and related labor force data are compiled for the BLS by the Bureau of the Census in its Current Population Survey (CPS). (A detailed description of this survey appears in Concepts and Methods Used in the Current Employment and Unemployment Statistics Prepared by the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 5. This report is available from BLS on request.)

These monthly surveys of the population are conducted with a scientifically selected sample designed to represent the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years and over. Respondents are interviewed to obtain information about the employment status of each member of the household 14 years of age and over. The inquiry relates to activity or status during the calendar week, Sunday through Saturday, ending nearest the 15th of the month. This is known as the survey week. Actual field interviewing is conducted in the following week.

Inmates of institutions and persons under 14 years of age are not covered in the regular monthly enumerations and are excluded from the population and labor force statistics shown in this report. Data on members of the Armed Forces, who are included as part of the categories "total noninstitutional population" and "total labor force," are obtained from the Department of Defense.

The sample for CPS is spread over 333 areas comprising 641 counties and independent cities, with coverage in 50 States and the District of Columbia. At present, completed interviews are obtained each month from about 35,000 households. There are about 1,500 additional sample households from which information should be collected but is not because the occupants are not found at home after repeated calls, are temporarily absent, or are unavailable for other reasons. This represents a noninterview rate for the survey of about 4 percent. Part of the sample is changed each month. The rotation plan provides for approximately three-fourths of the sample to be common from one month to the next, and one-half to be common with the same month a year ago.

CONCEPTS

Employed Persons comprise (a) all those who during the survey week did any work at all either as paid employees, or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the family, and (b) all those who were not working or looking for work but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor-management dispute, or because they were taking time off for various other reasons, whether or not they were paid by their employers for the time off. Each employed person is counted only once. Those who held more than one job are counted in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the survey week.

Included in the total are employed citizens of foreign countries, temporarily in the United States, who are not living on the premises of an Embassy (e.g., Mexican migratory farm workers).

Excluded are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house (such as own home housework, and painting or repairing own home) or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed Persons comprise all persons who did not work at all during the survey week and were looking for work, regardless of whether or not they were eligible for unemployment insurance. Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all and (a) were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off; or (b) were waiting to report to a new wage or salary job within 30 days (and were not in school during the survey week); or (c) would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill or believed no work was available in their line of work or in the community. Persons in this latter category will usually be residents of a community in which there are only a few dominant industries which were shut down during the survey week. Not included in this category are persons who say they were not looking for work because they were too old, too young, or handicapped in any way.

The Unemployment Rate represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force, i.e., the sum of the employed and unemployed. This measure can also be computed for groups within the labor force classified by sex, age, marital status, color, etc. When applied to industry and occupation groups, the labor-force base for the unemployment rate also represents the sum of the employed and the unemployed, the latter classified according to industry and occupation of their latest full-time civilian job.

Duration of Unemployment represents the length of time (through the current survey week) during which persons classified as unemployed had been continuously looking for work or would have been looking for work except for temporary illness, or belief that no work was available in their line of work or in the community. For persons on layoff, duration of unemployment represents the number of full weeks since the termination of their most recent employment. Average duration is an arithmetic mean computed from a distribution by single weeks of unemployment.

The Civilian Labor Force comprises the total of all civilians classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above. The "total labor force" also includes members of the Armed Forces stationed either in the United States or abroad.

Not in Labor Force includes all civilians 14 years and over who are not classified as employed or unemployed. These persons are further classified as "engaged in own home housework," "in school," "unable to work" because of long-term physical or mental illness, and "other." The "other" group includes for the most part retired persons, those reported as too old to work, the voluntarily idle, and seasonal workers for whom the survey week fell in an "off" season and who were not reported as unemployed. Persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours) are also classified as not in the labor force.

Occupation, Industry, and Class of Worker apply to the job held in the survey week. Persons with two or more jobs are classified in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the survey week. The occupation and industry groups used in data derived from the CPS household interviews are defined as in the 1960 Census of Population. Information on the detailed categories included in these groups is available upon request.

The industrial classification system used in the Census of Population and the Current Population Survey differs somewhat from that used by the BLS in its reports on employment, by industry. Employment levels by industry from the household survey, although useful for many analytical purposes, are not published in order to avoid public misunderstanding since they differ from the payroll series because of differences in classification, sampling variability, and other reasons. The industry figures from the household survey are used as a base for published distributions on hours of work, unemployment rates, and other

characteristics of industry groups such as age, sex, and occupation.

The class-of-worker breakdown specifies "wage and salary workers," subdivided into private and government workers, "self-employed workers," and "unpaid family workers." Wage and salary workers receive wages, salary, commission, tips, or pay in kind from a private employer or from a governmental unit. Self-employed persons are those who work for profit or fees in their own business, profession, or trade, or operate a farm. Unpaid family workers are persons working without pay for 15 hours a week or more on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the household to whom they are related by blood or marriage.

Hours of Work statistics relate to the actual number of hours worked during the survey week. For example, a person who normally works 40 hours a week but who was off on the Veterans Day holiday would be reported as working 32 hours even though he was paid for the holiday.

For persons working in more than one job, the figures relate to the number of hours worked in all jobs during the week. However, all the hours are credited to the major job.

Persons who worked 35 hours or more in the survey week are designated as working "full time"; persons who worked between 1 and 34 hours are designated as working "part time." Part-time workers are classified by their usual status at their present job (either full time or part time) and by their reason for working part time during the survey week (economic or other reasons). "Economic reasons" include: Slack work, material shortages, repairs to plant or equipment, start or termination of job during the week, and inability to find full-time work. "Other reasons" include: Labor dispute, bad weather, own illness, vacation, demands of home housework, school, no desire for full-time work and full-time worker only during peak season.

ESTIMATING METHODS

The estimating procedure is essentially one of using sample results to obtain percentages of the population in a given category. The published estimates are then obtained by multiplying these percentage distributions by independent estimates of the population. The principal steps involved are shown below. Under the estimation methods used in the CPS, all of the results for a given month become available simultaneously and are based on returns from the entire panel of respondents. There are no subsequent adjustments to independent benchmark data on labor force, employment, or unemployment. Therefore, revisions of the historical data are not an inherent feature of this statistical program.

1. Noninterview adjustment. The weights for all interviewed households are adjusted to the extent needed to account for occupied sample households for which no information was obtained because of absence, impassable roads, refusals, or unavailability for other reasons. This adjustment is made separately by groups of sample areas and, within these, for six groups--color (white and nonwhite) within the three residence categories (urban, rural nonfarm, and rural farm). The proportion of sample households not interviewed varies from 3 to 5 percent depending on weather, vacations, etc.

2. Ratio estimates. The distribution of the population selected for the sample may differ somewhat, by chance, from that of the Nation as a whole, in such characteristics as age, color, sex, and residence. Since these population characteristics are closely correlated with labor force participation and other principal measurements made from the sample, the latter estimates can be substantially improved when weighted appropriately by the known distribution of these population characteristics. This is accomplished through two stages of ratio estimates as follows:

a. First-stage ratio estimate. This is the procedure in which the sample proportions are weighted by the known 1950 Census data on the color-residence distribution of the population. This step takes into account the differences existing at the time of the 1950 Census between the color-residence distribution for the Nation and for the sample areas.

b. Second-stage ratio estimate. In this step, the sample proportions are weighted by independent current estimates of the population by age, sex, and color. These estimates are prepared by carrying forward the most recent census data (1950) to take account of subsequent aging of the population, mortality, and migration between the United States and other countries.

3. Composite estimate procedure. In deriving statistics for a given month, a composite estimating procedure is used which takes account of net changes from the previous month for continuing parts of the sample (75 percent) as well as the sample results for the current month. This procedure reduces the sampling variability especially of month-to-month changes but also of the levels for most items.

Seasonal Adjustment

The seasonal adjustment method used for the labor force series is an adaptation of the standard ratio-to-moving average method, with a provision for "moving" adjustment factors to take account of changing seasonal patterns. In the case of unemployment, four age-sex groups (male and female unemployed workers under age 20 and aged 20 and over) are separately adjusted for seasonal variation and are then added to give a seasonally adjusted total unemployment figure. The seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment is derived by dividing the seasonally adjusted figure for total unemployment (the sum of the four seasonally adjusted age-sex components) by the figure for the seasonally adjusted civilian labor force. A description of the basic method was published in the August 1960 Monthly Labor Review; the method for unemployment is discussed on page xii of the February 1961 issue of Employment and Earnings.

Seasonal adjustment factors for major components of the labor force to be applied to data for 1959 and later are shown in table A. Seasonally adjusted aggregates for these and other major series for the period July 1948 through December 1960 are shown on pages xiii through xxiii of the February 1961 issue. These factors and seasonally adjusted data replace those published in BLS Special Labor Force Report No. 8, New Seasonal Adjustment Factors for Labor Force Components.

Table A. Seasonal adjustment factors for the labor force and major components, to be used for the period 1959-61

Month	Civilian labor force	Employment			Unemployment			
		Total	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries	Males		Females	
					Aged 14 to 19	Aged 20 and over	Aged 14 to 19	Aged 20 and over
Jan...	97.7	96.8	81.0	98.6	96.5	124.6	73.8	110.6
Feb...	97.8	96.8	80.5	98.5	95.2	131.9	75.2	108.6
Mar...	98.4	97.7	86.2	98.9	91.0	124.6	76.2	103.0
Apr...	99.0	98.8	95.0	99.2	85.0	108.1	88.3	99.3
May...	100.2	100.3	106.7	99.6	93.0	94.7	110.0	99.4
June..	102.6	102.1	119.5	100.2	172.6	92.8	203.0	100.3
July..	102.8	102.6	117.6	101.0	141.7	90.9	149.3	102.4
Aug...	101.8	102.3	111.3	101.3	99.4	84.9	99.4	99.7
Sept..	100.2	101.1	108.8	100.3	76.9	79.3	86.0	96.0
Oct...	100.7	101.7	110.4	100.9	75.8	77.0	73.5	93.8
Nov...	99.8	100.2	97.7	100.5	82.9	90.3	92.8	97.9
Dec...	99.2	99.4	85.6	101.0	89.8	101.1	72.7	88.5

Reliability of the Estimates

Since the estimates are based on a sample, they may differ from the figures that would have been obtained if it were possible to take a complete census using the same schedules and procedures.

The standard error is a measure of sampling variability, that is, the variations that might occur by chance because only a sample of the population is surveyed. The chances are about two out of three that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census by less than the standard error. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error.

Table B shows the average standard error for the major employment status categories, by sex, computed from data for 12 recent months. Estimates of change derived from the survey are also subject to sampling variability. The standard error of change for consecutive months is also shown in table B. The standard errors of level shown in table B are acceptable approximations of the standard errors of year-to-year change.

Table B. Average standard error of major employment status categories

(In thousands)

Employment status and sex	Average standard error of--	
	Monthly level	Month-to-month change (consecutive months only)
BOTH SEXES		
Labor force and total employment.	250	180
Agriculture	200	120
Nonagricultural employment	300	180
Unemployment	100	100
MALE		
Labor force and total employment.	120	90
Agriculture	180	90
Nonagricultural employment	200	120
Unemployment	75	90
FEMALE		
Labor force and total employment.	180	150
Agriculture	75	55
Nonagricultural employment	180	120
Unemployment	65	65

The figures presented in table C are to be used for other characteristics and are approximations of the standard errors of all such characteristics. They should be interpreted as providing an indication of the order of magnitude of the standard errors rather than as the precise standard error for any specific item.

Table C. Standard error of level of monthly estimates

(In thousands)

Size of estimate	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Total or white	Non-white	Total or white	Non-white	Total or white	Non-white
10	5	5	7	5	5	5
50	11	10	14	10	10	10
100	15	14	20	14	14	14
250	24	21	31	21	22	21
500	34	30	43	30	31	30
1,000	48	40	60	40	45	40
2,500	75	50	90	50	70	50
5,000	100	50	110	....	100	....
10,000	140	....	140	....	130	....
20,000	180	....	150	....	170	....
30,000	210	....	....	....	....	....
40,000	220	....	....	....	....	....

The standard error of the change in an item from one month to the next month is more closely related to the standard error of the monthly level for that item than to the size of the specific month-to-month change itself. Thus, in order to use the approximations to the standard errors of month-to-month changes as presented in table D, it is first necessary to obtain the standard error of the monthly level of the item in table C, and then find the standard error of the month-to-month change in table D corresponding to this standard error of level. It should be noted that table D applies to estimates of change between 2 consecutive months. For changes between the current month and the same month last year, the standard errors of level shown in table C are acceptable approximations.

Illustration: Assume that the tables showed the total number of persons working a specific number of hours, as 15,000,000, an increase of 500,000 over the previous month. Linear interpolation in the first column of table C shows that the standard error of 15,000,000 is about 160,000. Consequently, the chances are about 68 out of 100 that the figure which would have been obtained from a complete count of the number of persons working the given number of hours would have differed by less than 160,000 from the sample estimate. Using the 160,000 as the standard error of the monthly level in table D, it may be seen that the standard error of the 500,000 increase is about 135,000.

Table D. Standard error of estimates of month-to-month change

(In thousands)

Standard error of monthly level	Standard error of month-to-month change	
	Estimates relating to agricultural employment	All estimates except those relating to agricultural employment
10	14	12
25	35	26
50	70	48
100	100	90
150	110	130
200	...	160
250	...	190
300	...	220

The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed by using sample data for both numerator and denominator depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the total upon which the percentage is based. Where the numerator is a subclass of the denominator, estimated percentages are relatively more reliable than the corresponding absolute estimates of the numerator of the percentage, particularly if the percentage is large (50 percent or greater). Table E shows the standard errors for percentages derived from the survey. Linear interpolation may be used for percentages and base figures not shown in table E.

Table E. Standard error of percentages

Estimated percentage	Base of percentage (thousands)					
	150	250	500	1,000	2,000	3,000
1 or 99	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	.8	.5	.4	.3
5 or 95	2.2	1.7	1.2	.9	.6	.5
10 or 90	3.0	2.3	1.7	1.2	.8	.7
15 or 85	3.5	2.8	2.0	1.4	1.0	.8
20 or 80	4.0	3.1	2.2	1.6	1.1	.9
25 or 75	4.2	3.4	2.4	1.7	1.2	1.0
35 or 65	4.7	3.7	2.6	1.9	1.3	1.1
50	4.9	3.9	2.8	1.9	1.4	1.1

Estimated percentage	Base of percentage (thousands)				
	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	75,000
1 or 99	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
2 or 98	.2	.2	.1	.1	.1
5 or 95	.4	.3	.2	.1	.1
10 or 90	.5	.4	.2	.2	.1
15 or 85	.6	.4	.3	.2	.2
20 or 80	.7	.5	.3	.2	.2
25 or 75	.8	.5	.3	.2	.2
35 or 65	.8	.6	.4	.3	.2
50	.9	.6	.4	.3	.2

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

COLLECTION

Payroll reports provide current information on wage and salary employment, hours, earnings, and labor turnover in nonfarm establishments, by geographic location.

Federal-State Cooperation

Under cooperative arrangements with State agencies, the respondent fills out only 1 employment or labor turnover schedule, which is then used for national, State, and area estimates. This eliminates duplicate reporting on the part of respondents and, together with the use of identical techniques at the national and State levels, ensures maximum geographic comparability of estimates.

State agencies mail the forms to the establishments and examine the returns for consistency, accuracy, and completeness. The States use the information to prepare State and area series and then send the data to the BLS for use in preparing the national series. The BLS and the Bureau of Employment Security jointly finance the current employment statistics program in 43 States, the turnover program in 41 States.

Shuttle Schedules

The Form BLS 790 is used to collect employment, payroll, and man-hours data, Form 1219 labor turnover data. Both schedules are of the "shuttle" type, with space for each month of the calendar year.

The BLS 790 provides for entry of data on the number of full- and part-time workers on the payrolls of nonagricultural establishments for the pay period ending nearest the 15th of each month. The labor turnover schedule provides for the collection of information on the total number of accessions and separations, by type, during the calendar month.

INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

Establishments are classified into industries on the basis of their principal product or activity determined from information on annual sales volume. This information is collected each year on a product supplement to the monthly 790 or 1219 report. In the case of an establishment making more than one product or engaging in more than one activity, the entire employment of the establishment is included under the industry indicated by the most important product or activity.

Prior to publication of State and area data for January 1959, all national, State, and area employment, hours, earnings, and labor turnover series were classified in accordance with the following documents: (1) For manufacturing, Standard Industrial Classification Manual, Volume I, Bureau of the Budget, 1945, and (2) for nonmanufacturing, Industrial Classification Code, Social Security Board, 1942. Beginning with January 1959 (with an overlap for 1958), State and area series are classified under the revised Standard Industrial Classification Manual published in 1957. The national industry statistics will be converted to the 1957 SIC in 1961.

COVERAGE

Employment, Hours, and Earnings

Monthly reports on employment and, for most industries, payroll and man-hours are obtained from approximately 180,000 establishments. The table below shows the approximate proportion of total employment in each industry division covered by the group of establishments furnishing monthly employment data. The coverage for individual industries within the division may vary from the proportions shown.

Approximate size and coverage of BLS employment and payrolls sample 1/

Industry division	Number of establishments in sample	Employees	
		Number in sample	Percent of total
Mining	3,500	393,000	47
Contract construction	22,000	860,000	26
Manufacturing	43,900	11,779,000	69
Transportation and public utilities: Interstate railroads (ICC)	---	1,152,000	97
Other transportation and public utilities	15,700	1,693,000	57
Wholesale and retail trade	65,100	2,244,000	20
Finance, insurance, and real estate	12,900	757,000	33
Service and miscellaneous	11,400	848,000	13
Government:			
Federal (Civil Service Commission) 2/	---	2,196,000	100
State and local	5,800	3,148,000	63

1/ Since some firms do not report payroll and man-hour information, hours and earnings estimates may be based on a slightly smaller sample than employment estimates.

2/ State and area estimates of Federal employment are based on 2,300 reports covering 1,430,000 employees, collected through the BLS-State cooperative program.

Labor Turnover

Labor turnover reports are received from approximately 10,500 establishments in the manufacturing, mining, and communication industries (see table below). The following manufacturing industries are excluded from the labor turnover sample: Printing, publishing, and allied industries (since April 1943); canning and preserving fruits, vegetables, and sea foods; women's and misses' outerwear; and fertilizer.

Approximate size and coverage of BLS labor turnover sample used in computing national rates

Industry	Number of establishments in sample	Employees	
		Number in sample	Percent of total
Manufacturing	10,200	5,994,000	39
Durable goods	6,400	4,199,000	43
Nondurable goods	3,800	1,795,000	32
Metal mining	120	57,000	53
Coal mining:			
Anthracite	20	6,000	19
Bituminous	200	71,000	32
Communication:			
Telephone	(1/)	661,000	88
Telegraph	(1/)	28,000	65

1/ Does not apply.

CONCEPTS

Industry Employment

Employment data for all except Federal Government refer to persons on establishment payrolls who received pay for any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. For Federal Government establishments, current data generally refer to persons who received pay for the last day of the month.

The data exclude proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers in households. Salaried officers of corporations are included. Government employment covers only civilian employees; Federal military personnel are shown separately, but their number is excluded from total nonagricultural employment.

Persons on an establishment payroll who are on paid sick leave (when pay is received directly from the firm), paid holiday, or paid vacation, or who work during a part of the pay period and are unemployed or on strike during the rest of the period, are counted as employed. Persons are not counted as employed who are laid off, on leave without pay, or on strike for the entire period, or who are hired but do not report to work during the period.

Benchmark Adjustments

Employment estimates are periodically compared with complete counts of employment in the various industries defined as nonagricultural, and appropriate adjustments made as indicated by the total counts or benchmarks. The comparison made for the first 3 months of 1957, the last benchmark adjustment, resulted in changes amounting to 0.5 percent of all nonagricultural employment, identical with the extent of the adjustment to the first quarter 1956 benchmark. The changes were less than 0.5 percent for three of the eight major industry divisions; under 2 percent for two other divisions; and 3.2, 3.3, and 6.4 percent for the remaining three divisions. The manufacturing total was changed by only 0.1 percent for the second successive year. Within manufacturing, the benchmark and estimate differed by 1.0 percent or less in 39 of the 132 individual industries, 41 industries were adjusted by 1.1 to 2.5 percent, and an additional 27 industries differed by 2.6-5.0 percent. One significant cause of differences between the benchmark and estimate is the change in industrial classification of individual firms, which is usually not reflected in BLS estimates until they are adjusted to new benchmarks. Other causes are sampling and response errors.

The basic sources of benchmark information are the quarterly tabulations of employment data, by industry, compiled by State agencies from reports of establishments covered under State unemployment insurance laws. These tabulations are prepared under Bureau of Employment Security direction. Supplementary tabulations prepared by the U.S. Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance are used for the group of establishments exempt from State unemployment insurance laws because of their

small size. Benchmarks for industries wholly or partly excluded from the unemployment insurance laws are derived from a variety of other sources.

The BLS estimates relating to the benchmark quarter (the first quarter of the year) are compared with the new benchmark levels, industry by industry. Where revisions are necessary, the monthly estimates are adjusted between the new benchmark and the preceding one. The new benchmark for each industry is then projected to the current month by use of the sample trends. Under this procedure, the benchmark is used to establish the level of employment while the sample is used to measure the month-to-month changes in the level.

Seasonal Adjustment

Employment series for many industries reflect a regularly recurring seasonal movement which can be measured on the basis of past experience. By eliminating that part of the change in employment which can be ascribed to usual seasonal variation, it is possible to clarify the cyclical and other nonseasonal movements in the series. Seasonally adjusted employment aggregates are published. These estimates are derived by the use of factors based on free-hand adjustments of 12-month moving averages. Seasonal factors are available on request.

The new adaptation of the standard ratio-to-moving average method presently used for the labor force and weekly hours series (see pages 3-E and 7-E) will eventually be applied to the industry employment series. In order to avoid an interim revision, the shift to the new seasonal adjustment method for the latter series will be made at the time the series are converted to the 1957 Standard Industrial Classification in 1961.

Industry Hours and Earnings

Hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and man-hours for production and related workers or nonsupervisory employees. These terms are defined below. When the pay period reported is longer than 1 week, the figures are reduced to a weekly basis.

Production and Related Workers include working foremen and all nonsupervisory workers (including leadmen and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and watchman services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., power plant), and recordkeeping and other services closely associated with the above production operations.

Nonsupervisory Employees include employees (not above the working supervisory level) such as office and clerical workers, repairmen, salespersons, operators, drivers, attendants, service employees, linemen, laborers, janitors, watchmen, and similar occupational levels, and other employees whose services are closely associated with those of the employees listed.

Payroll covers the payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. The payroll is reported before deductions of any kind, e.g., old-age and unemployment insurance, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also included is pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave paid directly by the firm. Bonuses (unless earned and paid regularly each pay period), other pay not earned in pay period reported (e.g., retroactive pay), and the value of free rent, fuel, meals, or other payment in kind are excluded.

Man-Hours cover man-hours worked or paid for, during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month, for production, construction, and nonsupervisory workers. The man-hours include hours paid for holidays and vacations, and for sick leave when pay is received directly from the firm.

Overtime Hours cover premium overtime hours of production and related workers during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Overtime hours are those for which premiums were paid because the hours were in excess of the number of hours of either the straight-time workday or workweek. Weekend and holiday hours are included only if premium wage rates were paid. Hours for which only shift differential, hazard, incentive, or other similar types of premiums were paid are excluded.

Gross Average Hourly and Weekly Earnings

Average hourly earnings for manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries are on a "gross" basis, reflecting not only changes in basic hourly and incentive wage rates, but also such variable factors as premium pay for overtime and late-shift work, and changes in output of workers paid on an incentive plan. Employment shifts between relatively high-paid and low-paid work and changes in workers' earnings in individual establishments also affect the general earnings averages. Averages for groups and divisions further reflect changes in average hourly earnings for individual industries.

Averages of hourly earnings differ from wage rates. Earnings are the actual return to the worker for a stated period of time, while rates are the amounts stipulated for a given unit of work or time. The earnings series, however, does not measure the level of total labor costs on the part of the employer since the following are excluded: Irregular bonuses, retroactive items, payments of various welfare benefits, payroll taxes paid by employers, and earnings for those employees not covered under the production-worker or nonsupervisory-employee definitions.

Gross average weekly earnings are derived by multiplying average weekly hours by average hourly earnings. Therefore, weekly earnings are affected not only by changes in gross average hourly earnings, but also by changes in the length of the workweek, part-time work, stoppages for varying causes, labor turnover, and absenteeism.

Average Weekly Hours

The workweek information relates to the average hours for which pay was received, and is different from standard or scheduled hours. Such factors as absenteeism, labor turnover, part-time work, and stoppages cause average weekly hours to be lower than scheduled hours of work for an establishment. Group averages further reflect changes in the workweek of component industries.

Average Overtime Hours

The overtime hours represent that portion of the gross average weekly hours which were in excess of regular hours and for which premium payments were made. If an employee works on a paid holiday at regular rates, receiving as total compensation his holiday pay plus straight-time pay for hours worked that day, no overtime hours would be reported.

Since overtime hours are premium hours by definition, the gross weekly hours and overtime hours do not necessarily move in the same direction from month to month; for example, premiums may be paid for hours in excess of the straight-time workday although less than a full week is worked. Diverse trends on the industry-group level may also be caused by a marked change in gross hours for a component industry where little or no overtime was worked in both the previous and current months. In addition, such factors as stoppages, absenteeism, and labor turnover may not have the same influence on overtime hours as on gross hours.

Spendable Average Weekly Earnings

Spendable average weekly earnings in current dollars are obtained by deducting estimated Federal social security and income taxes from gross weekly earnings. The amount of income tax liability depends on the number of dependents supported by the worker, as well as on the level of his gross income. To reflect these variables, spendable earnings are computed for two types of income receivers--a worker with no dependents, and a worker with three dependents. The computations are based on the gross average weekly earnings for all production and related workers in manufacturing, mining, or contract construction without regard to marital status, family composition, or total family income.

"Real" earnings are computed by dividing the current Consumer Price Index into the earnings average for the current month. The resulting level of earnings expressed in 1947-49 dollars is thus adjusted for changes in purchasing power since the base period.

Average Hourly Earnings Excluding Overtime

Average hourly earnings excluding premium overtime

pay are computed by dividing the total production-worker payroll for the industry group by the sum of total production-worker man-hours and one-half of total overtime man-hours. Prior to January 1956, data were based on the application of adjustment factors to gross average hourly earnings (as described in the Monthly Labor Review, May 1950, pp. 537-540). Both methods eliminate only the earnings due to overtime paid for at one and one-half times the straight-time rates. No adjustment is made for other premium payment provisions, such as holiday work, late-shift work, and overtime rates other than time and one-half.

Indexes of Aggregate Weekly Payrolls and Man-Hours

The indexes of aggregate weekly payrolls and man-hours are prepared by dividing the current month's aggregate by the monthly average for the 1947-49 period. The man-hour aggregates are the product of average weekly hours and production-worker employment, and the payroll aggregates are the product of gross average weekly earnings and production-worker employment.

Railroad Hours and Earnings

The figures for Class I railroads (excluding switching and terminal companies) are based on monthly data summarized in the M-300 report of the Interstate Commerce Commission and relate to all employees who received pay during the month except executives, officials, and staff assistants (ICC Group I). Gross average hourly earnings are computed by dividing total compensation by total hours paid for. Average weekly hours are obtained by dividing the total number of hours paid for, reduced to a weekly basis, by the number of employees, as defined above. Gross average weekly earnings are derived by multiplying average weekly hours by average hourly earnings.

Seasonal adjustment

Seasonally adjusted average weekly hours for selected industries were introduced in the July 1960 issue of Employment and Earnings. The new adaptation of the standard ratio-to-moving average method used for the labor force series (see page 3-E) was also used to adjust the weekly hours data for seasonality.

Labor Turnover

Labor turnover is the gross movement of wage and salary workers into and out of employment status with respect to individual establishments. This movement, which relates to a calendar month, is divided into two broad types: Accessions (new hires and rehires) and separations (terminations of employment initiated by either employer or employee). Each type of action is cumulated for a calendar month and expressed as a rate per 100 employees. The data relate to all employees, whether full- or part-time, permanent or temporary, including executive, office, sales, other salaried personnel, and production workers. Transfers to another establishment of the company are included beginning with January 1959.

Separations are terminations of employment during the calendar month and are classified according to cause: Quits, layoffs, and other separations, as defined below.

Quits are terminations of employment initiated by employees, failure to report after being hired, and unauthorized absences, if on the last day of the month the person has been absent more than 7 consecutive calendar days.

Layoffs are suspensions without pay lasting or expected to last more than 7 consecutive calendar days, initiated by the employer without prejudice to the worker.

Other separations, which are not published separately but are included in total separations, are terminations of employment because of discharge, permanent disability, death, retirement, transfers to another establishment of the company, and entrance into the Armed Forces expected to last more than 30 consecutive calendar days.

Accessions are the total number of permanent and temporary additions to the employment roll including both new and rehired employees.

New hires are temporary or permanent additions to the employment roll of former employees not recalled by the employer, or persons who have never before been employed in the establishment, except for those transferred from other establishments of the company.

Other accessions, which are not published separately but are included in total accessions, are all additions to the employment roll which are not classified as new hires.

Comparability With Employment Series

Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing industries reflected by labor turnover rates are not comparable with the changes shown in the Bureau's employment series for the following reasons: (1) Accessions and separations are computed for the entire calendar month; the employment reports refer to the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month; (2) the turnover sample excludes certain industries (see Coverage, p. 5-E); (3) plants on strike are not included in the turnover computations beginning with the month the strike starts through the month the workers return; the influence of such stoppages is reflected, however, in the employment figures.

STATISTICS FOR STATES AND AREAS

State and area employment, hours, earnings, and labor turnover data are collected and prepared by State agencies in cooperation with BLS. Additional industry detail may be obtained from the State agencies listed on the inside back cover. These statistics are based on the same establishment reports used by BLS for preparing national estimates. For employment, the sum of the State figures may differ slightly from the equivalent official U.S. totals because of differences in the timing of benchmark adjustments, slightly varying methods of computation, and, since January 1959, a different classification system. (See Industrial Classification, p. 5-E.)

For Alaska and Hawaii, satisfactory employment estimates cannot be derived by subtracting the U.S. totals without Alaska and Hawaii from the totals including the 2 new States.

ESTIMATING METHODS

The procedures used for estimating industry employment, hours, earnings, and labor turnover statistics are summarized in the following table. Details are given in the appropriate technical notes, which are available on request.

Summary of Methods for Computing Industry Statistics on Employment, Hours, Earnings, and Labor Turnover

Item	Individual manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries	Total nonagricultural divisions, major groups, and groups
	Monthly Data	
All employees	All-employee estimate for previous month multiplied by ratio of all employees in current month to all employees in previous month, for sample establishments which reported for both months.	Sum of all-employee estimates for component industries.
Production or nonsupervisory workers; Women employees	All-employee estimate for current month multiplied by (1) ratio of production or nonsupervisory workers to all employees in sample establishments for current month, (2) ratio of women to all employees.	Sum of production- or nonsupervisory-worker estimates, or women estimates, for component industries.
Gross average weekly hours	Production- or nonsupervisory-worker man-hours divided by number of production or nonsupervisory workers.	Average, weighted by production- or nonsupervisory-worker employment, of the average weekly hours for component industries.
Average weekly overtime hours	Production-worker overtime man-hours divided by number of production workers.	Average, weighted by production-worker employment, of the average weekly overtime hours for component industries.
Gross average hourly earnings	Total production- or nonsupervisory-worker payroll divided by total production- or nonsupervisory-worker man-hours.	Average, weighted by aggregate man-hours, of the average hourly earnings for component industries.
Gross average weekly earnings	Product of gross average weekly hours and average hourly earnings.	Product of gross average weekly hours and average hourly earnings.
Labor turnover rates (total, men, and women)	The number of particular actions (e.g., quits) in reporting firms divided by total employment in those firms. The result is multiplied by 100. For men (or women), the number of men (women) who quit is divided by the total number of men (women) employed.	Average, weighted by employment, of the rates for component industries.
	Annual Average Data	
All employees and production or nonsupervisory workers	Sum of monthly estimates divided by 12.	Sum of monthly estimates divided by 12.
Gross average weekly hours	Annual total of aggregate man-hours (production- or nonsupervisory-worker employment multiplied by average weekly hours) divided by annual sum of employment.	Average, weighted by production- or nonsupervisory-worker employment, of the annual averages of weekly hours for component industries.
Average weekly overtime hours	Annual total of aggregate overtime man-hours (production-worker employment multiplied by average weekly overtime hours) divided by annual sum of employment.	Average, weighted by production-worker employment, of the annual averages of weekly overtime hours for component industries.
Gross average hourly earnings	Annual total of aggregate payrolls (production- or nonsupervisory-worker employment multiplied by weekly earnings) divided by annual aggregate man-hours.	Average, weighted by aggregate man-hours, of the annual averages of hourly earnings for component industries.
Gross average weekly earnings	Product of gross average weekly hours and average hourly earnings.	Product of gross average weekly hours and average hourly earnings.
Labor turnover rates	Sum of monthly rates divided by 12.	Sum of monthly rates divided by 12.

Employment Statistics Data

Available from the BLS

Use order blank below

INDIVIDUAL HISTORICAL SUMMARY TABLES of national data for each industry or special series contained in tables B-2 through B-6, C-3 through C-6, and D-2 and D-3. When ordering, specify the particular industry or series desired - see table for title of industry.

GUIDE TO EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS OF BLS Shows the beginning date of industry series on all employees, production workers, hours and earnings, and labor turnover rates published on a national basis and gives each industry definition.

STATE EMPLOYMENT Individual historical summary tables for each State, by industry division. These data were compiled prior to conversion of State series to the 1957 Standard Industrial Classification, and are not comparable with currently published series. See Announcement in March 1959 Employment and Earnings.

GUIDE TO STATE EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS, 1957 Shows the industries for which employment and/or hours and earnings were published on a statewide basis by cooperating State agencies before conversion to the 1957 Standard Industrial Classification.

GUIDE TO STATE EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS, 1960 Shows the industries for which employment and/or hours and earnings are currently published on a statewide basis by cooperating State agencies, based on the 1957 Standard Industrial Classification.

GUIDE TO AREA EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS Shows the industries for which published employment and/or hours and earnings are available for each metropolitan area included in the cooperative program, both prior to and after conversion to the 1957 Standard Industrial Classification.

AREA GUIDE TO INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS Names the published industry series and lists under each industry all those metropolitan areas for which employment and/or hours and earnings series were available prior to conversion to the 1957 Standard Industrial Classification.

TECHNICAL NOTES

Labor Force Data

Labor Force--Concepts and Methods Used in the Current Employment and Unemployment Statistics

Establishment Data

Measurement of Industrial Employment
Hours and Earnings in Nonagricultural Industries
Revisions of Employment, Hours and Earnings
The Calculation and Uses of the Spendable Earnings Series
Measurement of Labor Turnover

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ARIZONA	-Unemployment Compensation Division, Employment Security Commission, Phoenix.
ARKANSAS	-Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Little Rock.
CALIFORNIA	-Division of Labor Statistics and Research, Department of Industrial Relations, San Francisco 1 (Employment). Research and Statistics, Department of Employment, Sacramento 14 (Turnover).
COLORADO*	-U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Denver 2.
CONNECTICUT	-Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Hartford 15.
DELAWARE	-Unemployment Compensation Commission, Wilmington 99.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	-U. S. Employment Service for D. C., Washington 25.
FLORIDA	-Industrial Commission, Tallahassee.
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KENTUCKY	-Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Economic Security, Frankfort.
LOUISIANA	-Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Baton Rouge 4.
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NORTH DAKOTA	-Unemployment Compensation Division, Workmen's Compensation Bureau, Bismarck.
OHIO *	-Division of Research and Statistics, Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, Columbus 16.
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PENNSYLVANIA*	-Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg.
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